

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 29.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2875.

## FARMERS AT WAHIAWA COLONY

### Institute Held on Saturday Last.

THE second meeting of the Farmers' Institute of the Territory was held at Wahiawa Colony last Saturday evening. The meeting took place in the schoolhouse, which had been furnished with lights and a piano for the occasion. Forty persons in all were in attendance. This was encouraging, as fifteen was the number present at the first meeting. Jared G. Smith, president of the institute, was chairman of the meeting. Following the reading of the minutes by the secretary was a piano solo by Miss Shelhamer, which was well rendered and heartily received.

The first business of the meeting was a discussion of the Agricultural Fair, to be held next July under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. The members of the institute accepted gladly the invitation of Gov. Dole to participate in the fair, but the understanding that the prizes for the best exhibits were to consist of diplomas and medals did not meet with much favor. It was strongly insisted by different speakers that those successful in the competitions should receive cash prizes to repay in part the expense incurred in making the exhibit. It was suggested by Mr. Smith that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions on the opinion of the institute, to be adopted by that body, and sent to the Acting Governor. The following resolutions were drafted by the committee appointed by the chair, and were passed upon by the institute:

To Hon. H. E. Cooper, Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: At a meeting of the Farmers' Institute held at Wahiawa, Oahu, April 12, 1902, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, that the Farmers' Institute of the Territory of Hawaii hereby expresses its appreciation of the invitation extended to this body by Governor Dole to participate in an Agricultural Fair to be held in Honolulu July next, and, understanding that prizes will be given for the best exhibits made at said fair, further,

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this society that the said prizes should consist of cash awards to repay in part the expense to be incurred for making such exhibits.

(Signed)  
H. O. CLARK,  
W. F. THOMAS,  
D. L. VAN DINE,  
Committee.

Mr. Smith made a few remarks upon the Farmers' Institute movement in this country and its significance. He said in part that the movement is a recent one, comparatively, and yet in most States the institute is a strong and permanent organization. The establishment of agricultural schools and colleges was the first effort to train and educate the farmer. The Experiment Stations followed later. They did not seem at first to meet the needs of the farmer. Mr. Smith said that the work was such that the farmers could not make use of the results. They were "striving over the farmers' heads." The establishment of farmers' institutes has done much to bring the two forces together. The institutes for the most part are well established, independent organizations. In closing, Mr. Smith said the Farmers' Institute of this Territory will take on a permanent form, become a definite organization and gradually extend its work and influence to all parts of the Islands.

The regular business of the meeting was then interrupted by a duet from Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Sedgwick. They were applauded loudly and were obliged to respond to an encore.

The next business to be taken up was the question of establishing local branches in other parts of the Territory. This subject was discussed by Messrs. Clark, Crawley, Smith and Kellogg. They all agreed that the present body, composed of the farmers of this island, should form the head of the Farmers' Institute movement in this Territory. That after building up first a permanent and strong organization an effort would be made to extend the work to the other islands, where branch institutes would be formed.

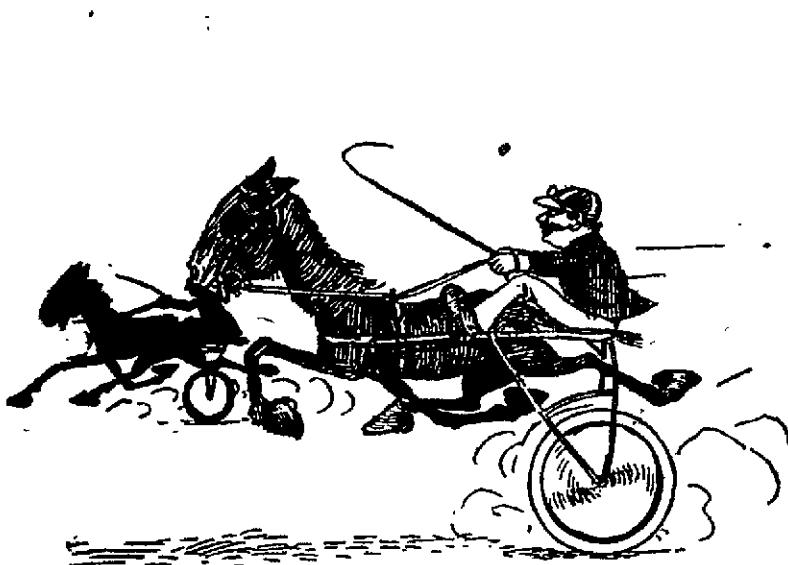
**JARED SMITH'S ADDRESS**  
The program of the evening was then announced by the chairman. The first paper was by Jared G. Smith on "The Experiment Station and the Farmer." The paper read as follows:

The proper field of work of an agricultural experiment station is to investigate the problems which arise in connection with every branch of agriculture. Its duty is to investigate and to teach by experiment rather than in the classroom.

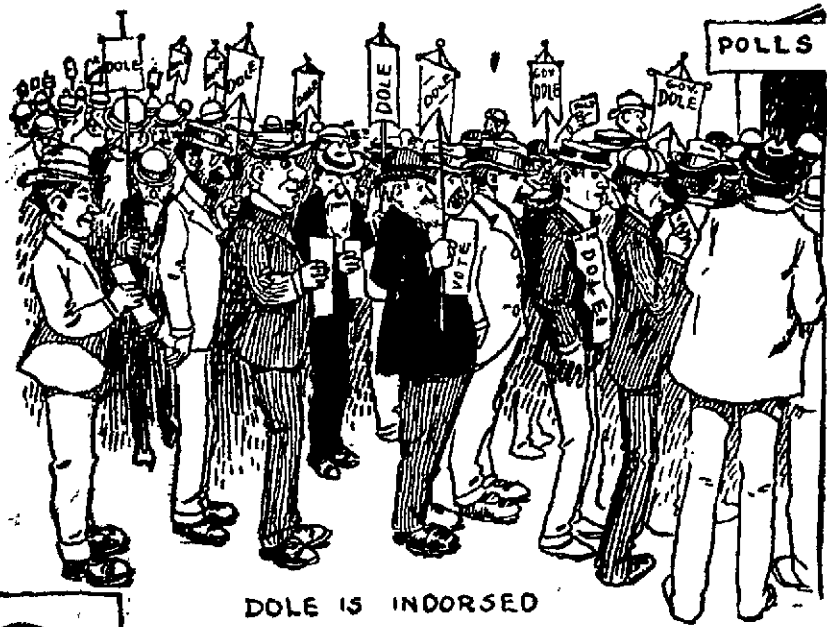
The agricultural experiment stations were authorized by Congress on March 2, 1887. The total number of stations in the United States is 27. Of these 22 receive aid from the Federal government. The Porto Rico station receives \$10,000, the Alaska and Hawaii stations \$15,000 each and each of the stations in every State and Territory on the mainland \$15,000.

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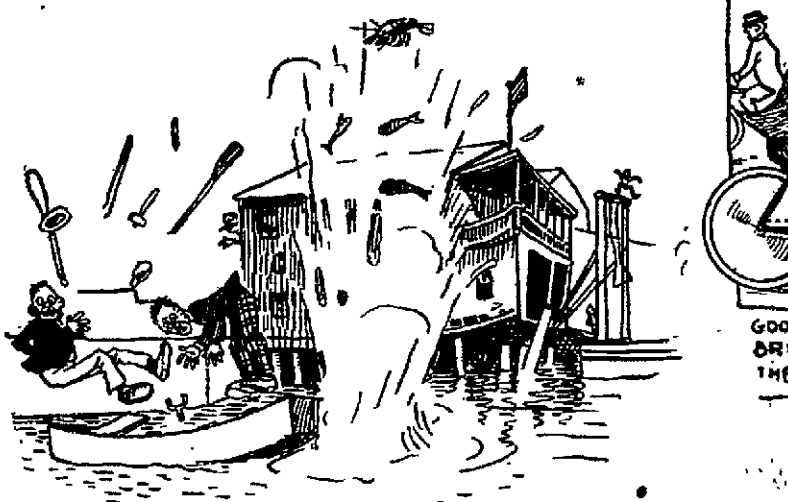
## PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



TRAINERS GET BUSY



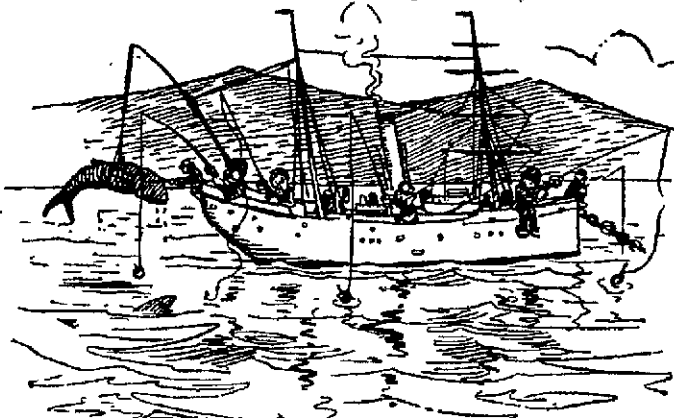
DOLE IS INDORSED



BLASTING IN THE HARBOR



GOOD WEATHER BRINGS OUT THE BICYCLISTS



THE FISH COMMISSION GET BUSY

## OAHU SUFFERS A SIGNAL DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF KAMEHAMEHA

S EVEN island records smashed in the presence of the biggest crowd that has ever attended an athletic meeting in Hawaii, is briefly the story of Saturday's field day for the benefit of the projected athletic ground of the Boys' Brigade.

By 2 o'clock, the time set for the first event, the grand stand was well filled and an hour later it was crowded with a representative throng of Honolulu's youth and beauty. Seated in the space in the grand stand usually reserved for members of the press, were Princess Kawanakoa, Miss Alice Campbell, Miss Irene Dickson and Miss Rosie Cunha, who were to crown the victors with leis and to present the trophy of championship to the successful team at the close of the games. Mrs. Sanford B. Dole and Miss Adams were also seated in the press box, the front of which was decorated with palm leaves and draped with American and Hawaiian flags.

During the progress of the sports music was rendered by the Territorial band and the Kamehameha Glee Club.

The day was a warm one, perhaps a little too hot for very strenuous endeavor on field and track, but notwithstanding this the athletes set about their work with a vim and the result was that many records went a glimmering.

The issue was fought out by those two old rivals for athletic supremacy, Oahu College and Kamehameha School, although on this occasion each institution was reinforced by members of their respective alumni. The result was a striking confirmation of the form shown in the late dual meet, the Kamehamehans running off winners by an immense majority of points. In fact their aggregate was greater than that of the other four competing clubs combined.

The Malle Ilma Athletic Club, in spite of its numerous entries, finished in the ruck, its representatives, with hardly an exception, performing far below expectations. The same thing, emphasized, is true of the team of the Young Men's Christian Association, which, despite the Herculean efforts of Physical Director Young, was unable to total more than three points.

The Artillery had only three or four men entered and of these one failed to put in an appearance, one hurt himself during the progress of a race, and one while practicing on the previous day. The five points to their credit were gained by Manis, the winner of the mile, in whom the soldiers uncovered a real good thing.

When the scores were reckoned up, after the decision of the last event, the result was as follows:

Kamehameha, 63; Punahou, 26; Malle Ilmas, 6; Artillery, 5; Y. M. C. A., 3.

The track was in excellent shape, having been wetted overnight and scraped on Saturday morning, and to Trackmaster Valentin's efforts in this direction a great deal of the success of the meeting is due.

The Kamehameha boys were greatly elated at the showing made by their athletes and they had a right to be, for there is little doubt that, taken altogether, their present team is the best the school has ever turned out.

At the conclusion of each event the winner mounted a platform erected in front of the Princess' box and received

from her hands a carnation or plumaria. After the card had been run through, Captain Lemon received from the Princess the championship cup, amid the roaring enthusiasm of every Kamehamehan past or present on the grounds.

The various events were decided with record breaking celerity, and for perhaps the first time in the history of local athletics the growl of impatience did not go up from the crowd. For this the lion's share of the credit must be given to Clerk of the Course Torbert. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Lieutenant Leslie also worked hard and by keeping the track clear, greatly facilitated the decision of the numerous events.

The events in which records were broken were: Mile run, 440-yard, 220-yard, 220-yard hurdle, high jump, pole vault, hammer throw.

The 100-yard dash was won by Akana (K.), somewhat easily in :10 4-5, with Pa (K.) and Hopkins (M. I.) following him home in the order named. Wheeler, the Artillery entry, did not start, although he was thought by his comrades to have a "clinch" on the race, having run in practice in :10 1-5.

Brown (P.) won the half from Kamall (K.) and Anderson (M. I.) in the slow time of 2:14 2-5.

The first heat of the 120-yard hurdles went to Kealoha (K.), and the second to Miller (P.), who also took the final, his only opponent, Tinkle (A.), hurting his ankle and failing to finish. Miller's best time was :17 4-5.

Manis (A.) set a cracking pace in the mile and Clark (M. I.) and Burns (P.) were the only ones of a large field who could stick it.

The first quarter was made in 64 seconds, and the half in 2:24 1/2. Manis could have run better than five minutes. Clark ran a plucky race. Burns fell across the tape at the finish.

The 440-yard dash fell to Scharsch (K.), who clipped a fraction off his own record, cutting it to :54. Marcallino (P.), who could beat him easily last year, was second, and Maloho (K.) third.

Akana (K.) made it two straight by taking the 220-yard dash from Pa (K.) and Hopkins (M. I.) in :23 2-5, cutting his own record.

Holt (M. I.) took the first heat of the 220-yard hurdle, and Pa (K.) the second, in :38 3-5, beating the record, which was again broken in the final heat by Robinson (P.), who made the distance in :25 1-5.

The mile relay race went to Kamehameha in 3:47, a second worse than the record. The winning team consisted of Scharsch, Kamall, Maloho and Akana. Richards (K.) took the shot event

from Kanae (K.) and Ewaliko (Y.), putting 42 ft. 2 1/4 in. Pilny, the Artillery entry, hurt his arm at baseball, previously, and could not compete. He had put 43 ft. in practice.

Hardee (K.) jumped several inches higher than his opponents, the best of which were Hopper (Y.) and Rycroft (P.). Distance, 5 ft. 6 1/4 in.

Hardee (K.) raised the pole vault record 5 inches, going 10 ft. 11 in. Kauulou (P.) was second and Kaal (K.) third.

The broad jump was won by Pa (K.) with a jump of 19 ft. 4 1/4 in. Bailey (P.) was second and Boyer (M. I.) third.

Richards (K.) raised his record in the hammer event 26 ft. 1 1/4 in. Renear (P.) was good as 129 ft. 4 1/4 in. Renear (P.) was second and Dole (P.) third.

**ATHLETES WHO EARNED POINTS.**

100-yard dash—First, Akana (K.); second, Pa (K.); third, Hopkins (M. I.); time, :10 4-5; Island record, :10 2-5.

Half mile run—First, Brown (P.); second, Kahali (K.); third, Anderson (M. I.); time, 2:14 2-5; Island record, 2:08.

120-yard hurdle—First, Miller (P.); time, :17 4-5; Island record, :16 1/4.

Mile run—First, Manis (A.); second, Clark (M. I.); Burns (P.); time, 5:10 2-5; Island record, 5:43.

440-yard dash—First, Scharsch (K.); second, A. Marcallino (P.); third, Marilobo (K.); time, :54; Island record, :54 4-5.

220-yard dash—First, Akana (K.); second, Pa (K.); third, Hopkins (M. I.); time, :23 2-5; Island record, :23 3-5.

220-yard hurdle—First, Robinson (P.); second, Pa (K.); third, Kealoha (K.); time, :38 1-5; Island record, :39.

Relay race—Kam. team, time, 3:47; Island record, 3:46.

15-lb. shot put—First, Richards (K.); second, Kanae (K.); third, Ewaliko (Y.); distance, 42 ft. 2 1/4 in.; Island record, 42 ft. 8 in.

High jump—First, Hardee (K.); second, Hopper (Y.); third, Rycroft (P.); distance, 5 ft. 6 1/4 in.; Island record, 5 ft. 6 in.

Pole vault—First, Hardee (K.); second, Kauulou (P.); third, Kaal (K.); distance, 10 ft. 11 in.; Island record, 10 ft. 6 in.

Broad jump—First, Pa (K.); second, Bailey (P.); third, Boyer (M. I.); distance, 19 ft. 4 1/4 in.; Island record, 20 ft. 11 in.

12-lb. hammer throw—First, Richards (K.); second, Renear (P.); third, Dole (P.); distance, 129 ft. 4 1/4 in.; Island record, 103 ft. 1 in.

Points—Kamehameha, 63; Punahou, 26; Malle Ilma, 6; Artillery, 5; Y. M. C. A., 3.

**OFFICERS OF THE DAY.**

The officials of the meet were as follows:

Athletic Committee—Clifton J. Tracy, Marion A. Cheek, W. W. Harris, E. B. Clark.

Captains—Kamehameha, U. Lemon; Artillery, Lieut. Behr; Y. M. C. A., F. Young; Punahou, W. Williamson, Malle Ilma, P. Benson.

Referee—F. Young.

Marshal—C. F. Chillingworth.

Clerk of Course—J. L. Torbert.

Starter—W. H. Babbitt.

Scorer—D. L. Conkling.

Timekeepers—F. J. Kruger, A. W. Terhouse, H. M. Ayres.

Judges at Finish—Lieut. Behr, P. Morse, David W. Anderson, A. Judd.

Field Judges—Lieut. Jones, A. Judd, Abe Lewis Jr.

Announcer—C. F. Schermerhorn.

Ku, a Hawaiian, accused of murdering Wong Kui, at Honolulu, Kau, Hawaii, was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree at Kalua and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

## HARMONY MUST BE COMPLETE

### Republicans Want a United Front.

Following is the Advertiser's harmony platform:

- ★ (1.) A loyal support of the Republican Territorial administration.
- ★ (2.) The creation of a political system which will confine the battle at Republican primaries to Republican voters.
- ★ (3.) The elimination from politics of courts of justice by party commitment to a law requiring the choice of grand and petit jurors to be made by lot.
- ★ (4.) Adoption of a municipal policy the effect of which would not be to sub-divide the powers of a Republican Territorial administration among officials who oppose Republican principles, and which would not burden the Republican party with the onus of increased and uncompensated taxation.

Harmony is the one theme which comes close to the hearts of all true Republicans at the present time, now that it is the lining up time for the next battle. That which is past showed the true strength of the members of the party when all are aroused to their duty, and the expressions of the men who think of such things, seem to be in line with the principles which the Advertiser set forth as basic in its suggestions of Saturday last.

Few men seem refused to discuss the question, those principally whose disease is Advertiserophobia being among the class. One or two would not go further than to declare simply that harmony meant getting in line. Of the planks upon which the party might unite the first three named form those of absolute unanimity among the people seen yesterday. The greatest stress was laid upon the first by the men who are in broad business relations with the outside world, and as well the third, though there are differences of opinion as to the means of bringing about the condition to be desired in the fulfillment of the fourth.

**MR. DILLINGHAM'S VIEW.**

B. F. Dillingham, one of the most thoughtful of the business men of the city, and as well one whose relations with affairs on the mainland recently make him a competent judge of what should be done here to give to the Republicans of Hawaii the respect of the party abroad and also win for the Territory a position of stability, willingly discussed the points at issue yesterday. He said:

"There can be no question of the basic character of the points advanced and I think the course wise which suggests the bringing forward of these suggestions for discussion, so that there may be a harmonious understanding between the members of the party. When an appointment has been made to an executive office, the party to which the official belongs must stand behind him with loyalty and fidelity, unless in the event of such malfeasance in his office that it is the opinion of everyone that he should go. The first principle of representative government is the rule of the majority and the acquiescence of the minority in the acts of the chief authority. There are always honest differences between members of the same party as to candidates for office. But once the President has made his choice and the man so chosen has entered upon the duties of the office which he is to fill there can be no reason for party men making a fight upon him and refusing full support to the administration. If we are going to be able to do any business on the mainland we must get together. There must be no longer factional opposition to officers appointed by the chief executive.

The fundamental principle of party organization must be a strong central body. There can be no question but that this organized center should be chosen by men who are members of the party and support it by their votes. After that is done it is its work to assimilate and absorb all elements who may agree with its principles, or who may see the greatest good to flow from the adoption of its policies. There must not be an opportunity for Home Rulers and Democrats to govern the Republican party. There is a great talk of arraying against the missionary element. The term, which is in no way one of opprobrium, means what? That the citizen stands for good government; that he has principles at stake and is ready to work for them; that he pays his bills; that he is the representative and advocate of what is pure and clean in administration. The missionaries themselves were of the stock which made the Republic possible, and what has come in since from monarchical times seeking the liberty of our country has diluted the blood but not diminished our national love of good government, and we don't want anything but a republic. The title thus of the

(Continued on page 2.)



PRINCESS KAWANAKOA.



# NEWS OF THE COURTS

## Davis Disagrees as to McBryde Bonds.

George Davis and Judge Humphreys disagree as to the wisdom of investment in McBryde Sugar Co. bonds for trust funds. Saturday Davis, as master to examine the Bishop estate accounts, appointed by Judge Gear, reported that the McBryde bonds "are among the gilt-edge securities of this Territory." Judge Humphreys about the same time filed his order disapproving the investment of A. W. Carter, made for Annie T. K. Parker, in the McBryde bonds, and ordering him to pay the amount, \$25,000, into the estate. An appeal was noted.

If Judge Gear follows out the report of his master, which seems conclusive, there will be another set of contradictory decisions in the First Circuit Court.

The Bishop Estate has a large amount invested in both McBryde Sugar bonds and Oahu Railway bonds, and it was expected that, under Judge Humphreys' first ruling that none of these securities were safe as true investments, an unfavorable report would be returned by masters. The report of George Davis as master, coming at the same time as the Circuit Court's attack upon the plantation, is, therefore, rather a surprise.

Davis disagreed with Judge Humphreys' decision at the outset, quoting a decision from the Hawaiian Supreme Court, in the Banning case, wherein the rule was laid down "that in the absence of a statute limiting the class of securities in which trust funds may be invested, the court cannot interfere to direct what securities only a trustee may invest in so as to exonerate him in case of loss. This would trench upon legislative functions."

Mr. Davis speaks of the need of a direct statute in this regard, and then tells at some length of the importance of the sugar industry, the large corporations and the stability of their business. He refers to the long leases held by the plantations and the prudence with which the corporations are conducted, and the ample protection for the investor against loss.

He says: "The first mortgage bonds of these great corporations are, in my opinion, a safe investment. The assets shown in the evidence taken by me on the several hearings and attached to this report can lead to but one conclusion, and that is that such investments are both permanent and safe."

Speaking of a possible investment in real estate mortgages, the master says that the value of real estate is dependent upon sugar, and the real estate of this country would not be a safe investment if this great industry, by any unforeseen circumstances, were crippled, or destroyed, or rendered unprofitable.

Speaking of Oahu Railway bonds, Mr. Davis concludes: "The bonds of the Oahu Railway & Land Company are redeemable in seven years, and in these times of great depression and scarcity of capital they stand a premium of from 4 to 5 per cent. An itemized statement of the assets of this company included in the deed of trust with the company's valuation thereon, is attached to this report. I also find from the evidence that the company is paying 6 per cent upon a capital of \$4,000,000."

"I have no hesitation in recommending to your honor that an investment of trust funds in the bonds of the Oahu Railway & Land Company is a safe, conservative and prudent investment, and that a trustee who invests in these bonds acts with sound discretion, prudence and faithfulness."

His estimate of McBryde bonds is just as enthusiastic. The amount invested in this corporation's bonds was \$41,850, which Mr. Davis finds to be amply secured. He says that the assets of the corporation are \$4,881,450, and the mortgage bonds issued only \$750,000.

The bondholders consequently are protected by a surplus of about \$3,250,000, which would amply protect minority bondholders, for even in case of a total failure of the sugar industry, the master says that the McBryde property would yield an income of five per cent upon half a million dollars as a cattle ranch alone. In this respect he says: "On this plantation there was cane enough in the ground this year to pay the entire bonded indebtedness. The holders of these bonds are amply protected. The investment of the trust funds by the trustees in the bonds of this corporation I find was made with prudence and faithfulness, and the trustees, in making such investment, exercised a wise and sound discretion. The evidence taken at the several hearings is attached to this report, and must satisfy the most skeptical that the McBryde Sugar Company's 6 per cent bonds are among the gilt-edge securities of this Territory."

Mr. Davis, in conclusion, says he has examined minutely the provisions of the McBryde deed of trust and finds it meets all requirements of the United States decisions, and is in a form to give ample security to the minority bondholders. The security, he says, exceeds the bond issue four or five times, and he thinks it useless to speculate upon the remote possibility of failure of the plantation.

### SUES RAPID TRANSIT

Robert M. Fuller has begun suit against the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. for \$10,000 damages, for injuries alleged to have been received in a collision between an electric car and a tram car on February 22nd. The collision is said to have occurred at the Nuuanu street crossing, where the plaintiff was on his way to Palama. Plaintiff further says:

"That by reason of said collision, the plaintiff, without any fault or negligence on his part, and without any fault or negligence on the part of the defendant, was injured in his person and property, and that the defendant is liable to him for the same."

between the said car on which he was a passenger and the said car and team belonging to the Hawaiian Tramways Company, and he did then and there receive great, serious and dangerous injuries to his body and limbs, and he was then and there greatly bruised, hurt and wounded, and became sick, sore, lame and disordered, and so remained and continued for a long time."

The suit is brought by J. T. DeBolt, who is also attorney for the Hawaiian Tramways Co.

### COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson decided the case of C. B. Malle vs. W. C. Achi, in favor of plaintiff. The suit was over Waikiki property, and Achi is ordered to pay the \$5000 remaining on mortgage within ten days. He made no defense, simply stating that he had intended to pay the amount.

Judge Humphreys has denied the motion for alimony in the Slinger divorce case. The attorneys are allowed a \$50 fee.

## FACTS ABOUT THE S. S. ENTERPRISE

HILO, April 11.—The steamer Enterprise, which arrived from San Francisco on Tuesday, was formerly the British steamship St. George, and a few years ago was in the Australian passenger trade. Her last foreign owner, H. Deederichen, of Kiel, Germany, sent her to Cuba during the Spanish war with a cargo of coal, and she went ashore in a fog, almost on the exact spot on which General Shafter landed his troops. She got off and was sold to American parties, who repaired her, changed her name to Enterprise and got an American registry for her. She was built in 1882 at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Captain Matson purchased the vessel last year for the Hilo trade and has spared no expense in making her not only a freighter of the highest class but a first rate passenger boat as well. The staterooms are large and furnished in the best of style. The dining hall could not have been made more attractive and neat, and the quarters for the captain and officers are equipped second to none of the vessels that ply on the Pacific.

The ship's officers are Captain F. C. Miller; first officer, Moreno; second officer, White; third officer, Deleagar; chief engineer, Lermond; first assistant, Griffiths; second assistant, Hansen; third assistant, Lindsay.

Arrangements have been completed by the business men of Hilo to give a banquet to Captain Matson and the officers of the Enterprise tomorrow night. The affair will be one at which good cheer will be manifest and the subjects of transportation and Hilo trade duly discussed.

## NEW SHIPPING LINE FOR HILO

HILO, April 11.—The prospectus of the Hilo Shipping Company has been issued, showing the purposes and plans of a local organization which will enter the island shipping trade.

The announcement starts out with this statement:

"Having in mind the difficulties with which the various communities on the island of Hawaii have in the past and are now laboring under in the matter of the receiving and shipping of freight of various character and the difficulties under which the merchants of Hilo have in the past and now labor regarding the transportation of freight in the various points on this island, together with the excessive rates charged for bringing freight from Honolulu, it has become not only desirable but advisable to take steps looking to the remedying of these troubles."

To achieve this end the new company proposes to incorporate with a capital of \$40,000, to be divided into 400 shares. To start the enterprise, a schooner with a carrying capacity of not less than 125 tons will be purchased at a probable cost of \$10,000. In addition to this it is proposed to establish warehouses, moorings and landings at various places.

A large amount of the capital stock of the company has been subscribed, nearly all the leading merchants and business houses in Hilo having taken interest in the scheme. R. T. Guard, of the Matson line, is the originator of the proposition, and he will have the hearty co-operation and backing of his business associates.

### Will Build Warehouse.

WAILUKU, April 12.—The American Shipping Co. have chartered the gasoline schooner "Eclipse," which will make semi-monthly runs to Kahului, being due on her first trip about the 15th of this month. Thereafter she will touch at Kahului twice each month. Plans are being considered to convert the Alice Kimball to a gasoline schooner, and it is more than likely this will be done for the purpose of freighting between Maui and Honolulu. An agent of the American Shipping Co. is on Maui this week, for the purpose of looking up a desirable site in Kula for a warehouse. Another warehouse will also probably be built at Makana. While it costs thirty cents a bag to deliver corn from San Francisco to Hana, it costs sixty cents a bag, or just twice as much, to deliver it from Kahului to Hana, and if the American Shipping Co. extend their trade to East Maui, the Kula corn growers will probably be able to compete with the Californians so far as Maui trade is concerned.

### A VALUABLE MEDICINE

For Coughs and Colds in Children. If you have the slightest hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all who are suffering from coughs and colds," says Charles M. Cramer, Esq., a well known watch maker of Colombo, Ceylon. "It has been some two years since the City Dispensary first called my attention to this valuable medicine, and I have repeatedly used it and it has always been successful. It has cured me quickly of all chest colds. It is especially effective for children and seldom takes more than one bottle to cure them of bronchitis. I have persuaded many to try the valuable medicine, and they are all well pleased as myself over the results. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii."

## MARKET AT WAHIAWA COLONY

(Continued from Page 1.)

This federal appropriation is in many instances supplemented by appropriations made by the State and Territorial legislatures. In 1900 the total income of the experiment stations was \$1,170,857.78, of which \$195,500 was received from the National government, \$247,251.00 from the State governments, \$50,000.00 from sales of farm products, \$2,420.00 as individual donations, and the remaining \$1,150,000.00 from fees for analysis of fertilizers and other miscellaneous sources.

The stations employ 693 persons in the work of administration and inquiry.

Farming is the chief occupation of the American people. We all know the remarkable development which has taken place in every line of agriculture in the United States during the past twenty-five years. There has been improvement in quality, variety and yield of crops and at the same time a general cheapening of cost of production. Along the Hilo, Waiawa and the improvement in methods of transportation on land and sea the world is growing narrower and competition closer.

A generation ago markets were local and agricultural regions were independent of one another. Now the surplus of one locality goes to equalize the shortage of another, perhaps half way around the globe. Instead of independence there is now interdependence. Farming had developed from an occupation which was the last resort of the man who could make a living at nothing else, to a business, a science. The successful farmer of today must understand his business. He must be a business man. He must produce the best marketable product at the least cost. The agricultural experiment stations have been established and endowed by the National government for the purpose of assisting farmers to attain success in their business.

I need not say that a successful and prosperous farming community is the backbone of the country. That does not admit of argument.

I quote from an address delivered by President Mills of the Guelph Agricultural College delivered before the Association of Farmer's Institute Workers at the Buffalo Exposition: "In brains and morals farmers surpass all other classes; they are the most brainy and most moral people in the country. They are also the most economical. Where do your leaders in professional, industrial and commercial life come from? Is it not generally from the farms of the country?" Again, "The requisites of production are land, labor and capital. Wherever we may live, our natural resources of soil, climate, etc., are a fixed quantity. We cannot change them. By applying labor to land we produce wealth. Of what is thus produced, we save some for use in further production, and what is saved we call capital. Hence, the amount of capital clearly depends upon the ability to produce and the disposition to save." In other words it depends on the industrial qualities of the laborer. So the problem of production resolves itself into the problem of how to improve the industrial qualities of the people—how to make them more industrious, skillful, progressive, sober and thrifty." The problem of an experiment station is to help farmers to attain these ends.

There are not as many farmers as there should be in Hawaii. The land and the water have been to a considerable extent tied up in large estates or under long periods of lease. This has been because of the exigencies of the single great agricultural industry. But I believe that there is land enough and water enough to support a large and successful population of farmers, and that the development of such agricultural communities as this one that you are founding is not of necessity inimical to that other great industry, Hawaii would be more prosperous today if there were on every island a hundred such centers as Waiawa.

The prosperity of every country depends on the prosperity of its laboring class, and the best, most prosperous and most stable class of laborers are those who own their own homes. If it is not possible to develop such a class in connection with the sugar plantations, and that is a matter which time alone can demonstrate, every effort must be put forth to develop other agricultural industries so that this fair land shall not rise or fall by sugar alone. We of the experiment station cannot do these things politically, however much we may believe in their accomplishment. But we can do much to bring about an increase in the number of farmers and farming communities in Hawaii by helping you who are engaged in farming to make your business a success. If you are successful other men, other Americans, will want to come here and found homes.

To help you we must know your problems. The means at our disposal for this work are limited, and we can only take up a few problems each year. As the work grows, and as the staff of workers increases we can attempt more and more. The amount to be done is stupendous. The experiment station wants to help the farmer but the farmer must help the station. You must let us know what your trials and difficulties are and how we can help you. The first step in advance is to let us know what your trials and difficulties are and how we can help you. The first step in advance is to let us know what your trials and difficulties are and how we can help you.

1. The introduction of paying commercial crops.
2. The study of injurious insects with a view to combating them.
3. The study of the diseases and enemies of stock—horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and chickens.
4. Investigation of the fungus diseases of plants.
5. Methods of cultivation, season of planting, fertilizers and methods of applying them.
6. The use of water in irrigation.
7. Dairying and the feeding of cattle.
8. Improvement of pastures and ranges.
9. Extirmination of the mongoose and other animal pests.
10. The improvement of existing varieties of cultivated plants and animals.
11. The best methods of marketing crops, and if necessary, the creation of a market.
12. The improvement of homes and the beautifying of country and home and grounds, in a word to help to brighten and broaden the outlook of the farmers, their wives and the boys and girls raised on the farms.
13. Forestry and tree planting. The list of subjects is a long one possible of indefinite extension.

We cannot undertake all of these at once but we want to work out one of the most immediate problems.

The work planned for the coming year is as follows: We expect to continue the work on taro and the prevention of the taro rot. A variety test experiment has been started with potatoes in the Kula district on Maui.

Work will be commenced on the 1st of May and the first of the season of the islands, the outworn, pea worms

the unfolding of every cultivated plant.

We are planning a tobacco experiment for Kona and hope also to do something for coffee and silk, although these really require special appropriations.

A small amount of money will be set apart for the purchase of seeds of new crops for general distribution and trial, and the Department of Agriculture in Washington stands ready to help in this and other ways. We are going to spend as little as possible during the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1903, as we can for labor and permanent improvements on the station farm, and as much as we can to help the farmers throughout the island.

In conclusion I wish to emphasize the point that if the experiment station is to help the farmers, they must meet us halfway, and personally or by correspondence let the workers of the experiment station know how we can be of service to agriculture in Hawaii.

The discussion which followed the reading of this paper dwelt largely on the question of a market for the things produced, this being one of the greatest difficulties facing the farmers of the Waiawa colony. Messrs. Clark, Kellogg, Davis, Swing, Higgins, Welte, Austin and Chairman Smith took an active part in the discussion. The following is a summary of the points brought out: That no matter how good the quality or how large the quantity of any product, the producer would fail if he could not get a market.

The proximity of the market was a great factor, for the cost of transportation often so reduces the profits on the products that it does not pay to continue to produce them.

The middlemen in many instances can, by "cornering" the market or importing from abroad, so regulate the price as to crowd out the local producer. The market demands a continuous supply, for if the local producers cannot meet the demand the sellers must send to outside sources.

The importance of an organization of the producers for the purpose of handling and selling their own produce was brought out. They could, by having a market of their own, regulate the price and sell the fresh produce in competition with the imported produce, at the same price, or perhaps less.

The possible danger of the production of vegetables being overdone was pointed out. It might be possible that in the future a certain per cent of the farmers might have to depend on other crops, aside from cane and coffee, having a wider market than vegetables. A country like this might be able to raise many things used in the States on which a duty is placed from other countries. This led to a discussion of the possibility of producing the manioca for the manufacture of starch.

The next paper was by J. C. Austin on "The Pruning of Fruit Trees in Hawaii." Mr. Austin spoke of what had been done in the past along this line, the unsatisfactory methods employed in the care and cultivation of fruit trees. Mr. Austin said that there seems to be some hope now of carrying forward the work in a practical manner. He pointed out some of the local conditions affecting the care and pruning of fruit trees. The tropical fruits might be brought forward for exportation. Among the tropical fruits mentioned which might be improved and developed were the alligator pear, mango, guava, olive and citrus growths.

### PINEAPPLES

Following the discussion of Mr. Austin's paper was another paper on "Pineapples," by B. O. Clark. The paper read as follows: "Pineapples" having been assigned to me as my contribution to the menu of this evening's "feast," with no word of advice or suggestion as to the method of serving, I have been in something of a quandary to know how to place them before you—on paper, in the most pleasing and satisfactory manner.

Pineapples seem to be one of the crops especially suited to our local conditions, having no destructive insect pest, imported or native, to prey upon it; thriving through drought, producing even better quality of fruit than during wet seasons; easy of propagation and cultivation and responsive to good culture, which, with a certain amount of fascination that attends the production of all tropical fruits, place it well up among the popular fruits destined to figure in the horticultural history of Hawaii in the near future.

The growing demand for the fruit on the mainland and for ships' supplies both in the fresh and canned state, leads me to consider it a safe and profitable crop as well as being otherwise suited to the conditions of the small farmers of the islands. With the advent of canneries here, this one industry can be made a source of revenue, through the employment given in growing and packing the fruit, sufficient to assure the future prosperity of this colony.

It is very gratifying to be able to speak hopefully of this industry, as we hear so much of a pessimistic tone regarding the possibilities for the small farmer making a living here. It now looks as if we would soon be able to give ocular demonstration so convincing that the class of people who always beset new countries, belittling the opportunities and discouraging home-makers, will have to find a new topic to "harp" on. Even with one anchor crop (and I believe there are other industries, including sugar cane, that will be developed into paying industries suited to the small farmer), the prospect is good.

If I may be allowed to digress I wish to state as my candid belief that in less than five years we shall hear less of the cry—"Small farmers can't grow cane," for they not only can but will, if given a chance, and will be the salvation of the sugar industry from the disaster that pessimists are endeavoring to claim for it.

As to pineapple culture—it is much like other branches of horticulture—there are "many men of many minds," and consequently considerable divergence of opinion as to methods. My own experience for the past four and a half years convinces me that when land is not limited to very small tracts, wide planting between the rows—in order to permit cultivation by horse instead of labor—is best. While one gets a larger number of plants on a given area, it is much easier to get among them for weeding, which is limited to the immediate vicinity of the plant, and for harvesting the fruit and removing the suckers for new plantations. Then, there is a better chance for perfect development, and the cropping period of the land certainly will continue longer with 8000 plants per acre than with three times that number, as is frequently done by the advocates of close planting. I have demonstrated to my satisfaction that the breaking of the fruit from the stem is prevented by wide planting. I think it is caused by insufficient nourishment and instead of close planting preventing it as is claimed, it aggravates the trouble, unless the plants are so very close together that the fruit is held in place, and such plant-

ing soon leads to deterioration of the quality of the fruit. You can no more continue taking three fruits from the space that one needs, with the pineapple than you can with the peach, orange, or other fruits; excessive crowding is always at the expense of quality if not of quantity, and generally of both when net profit is figured. Then too, crowding of any plant, leading to weakening of the vitality, encourages the ravages of insect pests. With the close crowded condition of many plantations it is difficult to get among them for applying insecticides and the dense crowded mass of plants becomes a veritable hot bed for all kinds of scale and for mealy bugs, if they once get a foothold.

Mr. Kellogg stated in the discussion which followed that he believed pineapples to be a safe and sure investment. He mentioned the advantage over sugar cane in growing on land lacking water.

Mr. Eames had strong faith in pine apples. Having a wide market they could, he thought, by canning be made a very profitable crop.

The last paper of the evening was one on "Potatoes," by T. F. Sedgwick. Mr. Sedgwick reviewed the history of potato culture in the Islands. His address was made clearer by reference to a map of the group, showing the potato lands. Samples of soil taken from these places were passed around to the members. Mr. Sedgwick made his address a general one and what he said in regard to the culture of potatoes held equally well when applied to other products. His experiment on taro was brought up for discussion. Ordinarily taro was planted on land that by years of planting had ceased to be productive. With the use of fertilizers and proper cultivation the increase in production and quality was very marked.

The possibility of growing taro without water was brought up. It was stated that taro was not formerly grown in water on the Island of Hawaii. If continued moisture could be supplied by irrigation and proper cultivation, it is believed that taro could be grown without the use of standing water.

After extending a vote of thanks to the people of Waiawa for their hospitality, and the singing of "America," the meeting adjourned. The next meeting will probably be held at the United States Experiment Station some time in July.

## TEMPERATURE OF MT. TANTALUS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH

	6 a.m.	12 m.	6 p.m.	Ave.
1	57	68	61	60
2	59	65	54	58
3	61	60	55	58
4	62	60	52	57
5	61	67	60	62.7
6	60	68	61	63
7	60	67	64	64.7
8	61	66	63	64
9	62	70	63	65.7
10	68	73	67	67.7
11	63	74	70	69
12	65	73	69	69
13	64	75	70	69.7
14	65	75	68	69.7
15	64	73	63	65.7
16	68	69	66	67.7
17	69	68	66	67.7
18	61	65	64	63.5
19	60	73	67	64.7
20	62	75	69	68.8
21	64	67	65	65.8
22	62	65	62	63.7
23	64	67	67	66
24	63	66	62	63.7
25	64	65	65	64.7
26	66	70	65	66.7
27	66	72	68	68
28	67	69	68	68
29	68	72	69	69.7
30	63	70	69	67.7
31	65	69	67	67

Average . . . . . 66.1

	6 a.m.	12 m.	6 p.m.
February	56	67	60
1	56	71	64
2	56	72	65
3	56	72	65
4	56	72	65
5	56	72	65
6	56	72	65
7	56	72	65
8	56	72	65
9	56	72	65
10	56	72	65
11	56	72	65
12	56	72	65
13	56	72	65
14	56	72	65
15	56	72	65
16	56	72	65
17	56	72	65
18	56	72	65
19	56	72	65
20	56	72	65
21	56	72	65
22	56	72	65
23	56	72	65
24	56	72	65
25	56	72	65
26	56	72	65
27	56	72	65
28	56	72	65
29	56	72	65
30	56	72	65
31	56	72	65

Highest . . . . . 75

Lowest . . . . . 57

## THE WEEK IN HILO TOWN

HILO, April 11.—Miss Mamie Warland and Mr. I. E. Ray were united in marriage Wednesday morning, at the residence of Mrs. O. A. Steven in Oiaa. Rev. Mr. Cruzan officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Ray are spending their honeymoon at the Volcano House.

The Teachers' Association will meet Tuesday evening.

C. H. Austin has assumed the management of Peacock & Son's store, Mr. Auerbach goes to Honolulu.

The Planters' Association held a meeting Wednesday.

The Papakou mill reached the 5100 ton grinding mark last Saturday.

A. W. Barnard of Laupahoehoe has been commissioned school agent for the district between Papakou and Kohala.

A. Richley has received a letter from Congressman Tongue of Oregon saying that he would visit here after the adjournment of Congress.

The Cottillion Club will give a May-day german on the evening of May 2d.

The April meeting of the Piano Club was held Wednesday at the home of Mrs. von Gravemeyer.

F. J. Wheeler has resigned as book-keeper for Wailuku plantation and will leave at once for Japan.

John Kelley, captain of the Nine Mile police, has resigned.

A Portuguese boy named Jordin, aged 18, and a little girl named Mary Vincent, only 15 years of age, eloped from Kapoho, Puna, last week. After the marriage they both went back home and to work. Later on the girl's brother-in-law went to Hilo to have the marriage annulled.

### BORN.

WATT—At Honokaa, Hawaii, on the 4th April, 1902, to the wife of A. J. Watt, a son.

Coal miners in Michigan are on a strike.

There is this peculiar thing about our Hair Vigor: it's a hair-food, not a dye. It doesn't turn your hair suddenly black and make it look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back, all the rich color is used to have. And it also stops falling of the hair. Even if your hair isn't coming out, isn't turning gray, isn't too short, yet you certainly want a fine dressing for it, and here it is.



## Ayer's Hair Vigor

It keeps the scalp clean and healthy, removes all dandruff, makes the hair grow rapidly, prevents it from falling out, and does not allow a single gray hair to appear.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

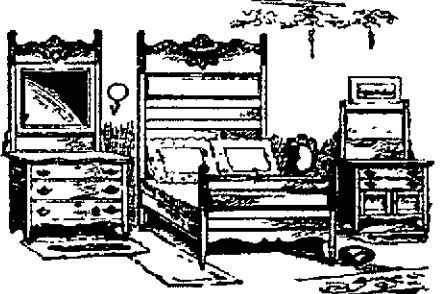
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Best at the lowest price at Hopp's

## Our Class of Furniture

might lead you to suppose we a k large prices, but such is far from the truth.

Although all goods that come into our establishment must pass the closest scrutiny and give a good account of themselves both from the standpoint of quality and art our prices are lower than are asked for inferior goods. We give you the benefit of our good judgment and taste in buying.



## Bedroom Sets At \$32

and the very best for the money. Of course we have cheaper ones but these are of hardwood finish and consist of seven pieces.

## Don't Forget

that when you want couches, pillows filled, furniture repaired and polishing done that our UP-HOL







## Hawaiian Gazette.

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A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

TUESDAY, APRIL 15

General Miles has the largest collection of military autographs in the world. He also has the largest collection of snubs.

The moment the Home Rulers disband and enter the American parties their enjoyment of the suffrage will be secure. They will then have somebody to defend it for them.

If we understand the Boston anti-imperialists they want our soldiers to stop killing their Filipino enemies and see if they can interest them in Christian Science.

George Davis in his master's report holds that McBryde bonds are gilt-edged. So does the banking and business community. Nobody doubts the conclusion who has looked at the matter without bias.

The March rainfall for this group was something astonishing. At Naha, Maui, between eight and nine feet of water fell. That is more than some of the best parts of Southern California have had in seven successive years.

It seems to be pretty generally conceded in the Eastern press that the nearest man to the Democratic Presidential nomination is David B. Hill. That the announcement of his friends that he is entirely out of politics shows his moral certainty of getting the prize.

The manner in which the Episcopal Church in Hawaii has quietly agreed to drop its past differences, is thought to be remarkable, and it is Bishop Willis' course has been conciliatory so far as the public knows, and the other people have quietly dropped into their work as if nothing had happened. As a testimonial to the wisdom and tact of Bishop Nichols, nothing could be more convincing.

Consul Salto did excellent work among the Kona laborers who on his advice, have resumed their tasks. The value of our Japanese consuls for several years back, in preserving an entente cordiale on the plantations is not to be computed in dollars and cents. While sharply looking after the welfare of their own countrymen these gentlemen have safeguarded property as our whole contabulary, civil and military, might not have succeeded in doing.

It is urged, somewhat tentatively, that the open primary is an invitation to people to come in and be Republicans. But it is also an opening for the enemy to come in and make trouble. The primary should be treated as a family affair, open only to accredited members. The way should not be through it to the party but through the party to the primary. After a man has become a Republican by voting the ticket, then the party's domestic affairs, but don't open such affairs to him at the start, lest he prove to be an opponent in disguise. The matter might be compared to the joining of a lodge. A candidate does not get into the inner caucus which provides for the management of the lodge before he becomes a member of the order. First he joins the lodge and only after that gets a chance to share in the responsibility of running things.

## THE PROGRAM OF HARMONY.

The Advertiser in framing its harmony platform undertakes to dispose of all the charges that it is motivated by factional and that it is political friends are trying to demoralize the party. The platform is squarely, historically and unqualifiedly Republican and American. Upon it the Advertiser and the people represented by this journal are ready to make a fight for the next Republican ticket. The unanswered question is WILL THE REPUBLICANS WHO PROFESS A REGIONAL ORGAN AND A POLITICAL DISSENT, JOIN IT IN SO LAUDABLE AN UNDERTAKING?

An analysis of the four propositions of harmony shows that no voter may reject them on the ground that they are contrary to any Republican or patriotic principle. For example it is

1. A Republican's business to support the Republican Territorial administration so long as the Republican President does so. This implies that the President will not sustain dishonest or incompetent officials.

2. It is a Republican's duty to confine the voting at Republican primaries to members of that party. IF POLITICAL ENEMIES ARE PERMITTED TO HELP IN NAMING REPUBLICAN TICKETS THEY WILL TRY TO NOMINATE MEN WHO ARE EASY TO BEAT. Republicans should manage their own political party and share the job with the opposition.

3. No good Republican and no good American can approve the abuse of the powers of the courts through personal choice of grand and petit juries for the furtherance of any political or other ulterior end.

4. No Republican who believes his party to be the best instrument of wise and economical government can approve of any scheme municipal or otherwise, which would take authority from a Republican Territorial administration and give an opposing party special advantages that are sustained in public affairs and public morals a more than even chance to capture it.

The Advertiser's harmony platform is the platform of the party and to represent a Republican. It will continue to be a platform to invite letters. We are all in and all out. NO ONE WILL BE IN DOUBT HERE OR AT WASHINGTON AS TO WHICH PARTY FLEWENT IS REPUBLICAN AND WHICH IS FACTIONAL. ASSUMING ANY FACTIONAL SPIRIT TO REMAIN.

## REPUBLICANISM MILITANT.

Triumphant Republicanism sounded the note of battle, as it cheered for victory on Friday night and the several thousands of people, who saw and heard, could not but feel that there was in the speech and appearance of the marching hundreds, and the cheering over the utterances of the orators, that which portends the future triumph of the party.

Wisely the ratification meeting at Emma Square, which filled that historic open space of the people with an audience such as it has not held within a decade, was given wider scope. It was not only the gratulation for achievement, but the lining up for new battle. Not more than two months will pass before there is again the sounds of the gathering of the clans for the fray.

Every speech had the same true ring. Republicans can meet for fight on one common ground, that of Republicanism, even if they do not agree upon details. This will leave no ground for danger of defeat. There must be victory. It can be achieved if the party is united. This can be and will be. Nothing could be more pleasing to those who have struggled for Republican principles than this acceptance of the beliefs of the grand old party. Progress and prosperity are the part of those communities which attach themselves to the Republican beliefs, and follow the banner of the party. The dominant party in the nation should be the leading one in the world, and then good will flow from the affiliation. Republicanism ought to mean harmony.

## HARMONY.

There is an easy way to reach the state of political harmony which well-wishers of the Republican party crave. Let us suggest the means.

(1) A loyal support of the Republican Territorial administration.

(2) The creation of a political system which will confine the ballot at Republican primaries to Republican voters.

(3) The elimination from politics of courts of justice by party commitment to a law requiring the choice of grand and petit jurors to be made by lot.

(4) Adoption of a municipal policy the effect of which would not be to subdivide the powers of a Republican Territorial administration among officials who oppose Republican principles, and which would not burden the Republican party with the onus of increased and uncompensated taxation.

This is a local platform upon which any Republican who is one from principle, can afford to stand. It only requires

(1) An honorable acceptance of the choice of the Republican President of the United States for Governor of this Territory and a cessation of all efforts to embarrass or humiliate him.

(2) A willingness to confine the question of Republican party organization to the ballots of friends and to exclude the ballots of foes.

(3) The rejection by common party consent of all unfair and illegitimate methods of doing party politics.

(4) The creation of legitimate political opportunities for the Republican party and not for parties opposed to it.

If there is anything in these principles to which a Republican can frame a reasonable objection the chance to do so in these columns is at his disposal. Moreover, if there is willingness among the former Sewall men to unite on fair principles and have harmony for the coming campaign, the Advertiser will meet them half way.

We await the judgment of the party.

## OCEAN GREYHOUNDS.

The record passage across the Atlantic has not been altered in eight years or since the trip in five days, seven hours and twenty-three minutes. A greater speed per day, though not a continuous one, has been logged by some of the new German liners, one of them having made 601 knots in a day, or 24.19 per hour for the spurt. But the Germans are gradually picking up in the matter of horse-power, their present flyer, the Deutschland, having 37,500 horse power or 7,500 more than the Lucania. According to the Cunard people are preparing to build two ocean racers, each to be equipped with engines of 48,000 horse power and capable, as their projectors believe, of reducing the time between shore and shore to five days or less.

At this rate of speed on the route between San Francisco and Honolulu we should have a service of three days and seven hours. It is not supposed, however, that the question of speed will, for many years to come, affect Pacific lines as it does those of the Atlantic. Ocean greyhounds are evolved by competition for the vast business passing between Europe and America, and but for that the steamship people would be satisfied with a slow service. Every knot added to speed means a corresponding increase of expense. The extra cost in fuel, motive power and "hands" is out of all proportion to the cost of running a ship in the ordinary way. For example, 24,000 horse-power will develop twenty-two knots, but to add one knot more, 32,000 horse-power must be had. An extraordinary business is needed to stand the strain of the expense.

We cannot say of course, what may happen in the way of a cheaper or better motive power. Hopes have been raised to a considerable height by the promises of the turbine system. The man who would invent a method of saving fifty per cent of the energy stored in coal for the production of steam would solve the problem of swift ocean travel at small cost. Electricity may permit a twenty-four knot speed at the price of fifteen. But with things as they are the Pacific will have to protect its trade a long way into the busy future foretold by William H. Seward before it can hope for the special expedition of its passenger and mail services.

## PARASITES WANTED.

The trouble with small "farming" in this country—that is to say fruit and vegetable farming—seems to be that we have not in plenty of pests but have provided the natural enemies of parasites which in countries where nature has achieved its own balance keep their numbers down.

The big flies, as a widely read pest has observed, have little flies to bite them, and the little flies have smaller flies and so on ad infinitum. How accurately speaking we have improved the big flies but not the smaller ones, hence the big flies breed from all harassment multiply by the million. Take mosquitoes as an example of how various pests have got the upper hand in Hawaii. In the virginity of Florida, nature has let these swarms of mosquito catching birds and insects and has planted devastating diseases which attract mosquitoes to a lethal

pool of honey water concealed within their nectaries. Here the mosquitoes were imported and they found nothing to prey upon them and nothing was brought in for the purpose, hence their amazing numbers. It is the same way with the reeling fly, the scab and many other nuisances. The scab and many other nuisances are the result of a struggle with enemies they become innumerable and only die of old age. In the meantime they eat up the farmers' crops.

What are needed, therefore, to "develop the Territory along American lines," are a few thousand healthy young parasites, of assorted appetites.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Inspector General Chamberlain, U. S. A., continued his inspection of Camp McKinley yesterday.

N. B. Lansing is no longer with the American Shipping Company. He has been succeeded by J. T. Taylor.

The date for the competitive drill of the companies of the First Regiment N. G. H., has been changed from April 26 to Saturday, May 10.

A surprised choir will be inaugurated at the services tomorrow. The St. Andrew's cathedral choir, which will be surprised, are about forty voices in the united cathedral choir.

Three more heavy blasts were fired at the Bishop wharf yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The shock of one of them was felt in the upper story of the Boston block, which seemed almost to rock from the concussion. Columns of water and smoke shot upward from the bay, making a beautiful sight.

The Treasury Department, in the case of thirteen lots of sugar bags, has instructed the Collector of customs to assess the regular duty on the re-assessed value of the merchandise in question. He is also instructed to add to the addition of penal charges, amounting to \$10,646.43, which were levied under a section of the act providing a penalty for undervaluation.

The Nihau was delayed nearly a day in loading at Hanalei by the breaking of a chute bolt. Purser Kaee reported the W. G. Hall loading at Koloa, she had 2400 bags aboard when the Nihau left. The Waialeale was on her way to Nawiliwili to land the gasoline drums in her cargo. From there she was to proceed to Anahola to load sugar.

It is reported from Kau that the grand jury for the present term of court, appointed by Judge Edgington, investigated the trouble between Christian Andrews and the Board of Education. Andrews has been trying to get a certificate to open a private school, but his request has been denied. The grand jury recommended the granting of the permission but it is hardly probable that any attention will be paid to the report.

Five keys for each fire alarm box in the residence portions of the city were distributed yesterday by Fire Chief Weston to citizens living nearest the respective boxes. This is the rule followed in nearly all cities. The 20 downtown boxes have a knob by which the boxes can be opened by anyone and the alarm turned in by pulling down an inside lever. The chief states that when a citizen secures a key and turns in an alarm, he should remain at the box until the arrival of the department, so that he may give directions as to where the blaze is located, and also to report his name. The key can only be taken out of the lock by the firemen. The police have keys for the outside boxes.

(From Monday's daily.)

Old Fellows will celebrate their eighty-third anniversary, at Progress Hall April 26th.

E. A. Bigelow, father of Attorney Bigelow, leaves in the Sonoma to return to his home in Boston.

The April term of Federal Court began this morning. The grand jury is summoned to appear but doubtless will not be charged at once.

The Spanish watchman at the Kahili road quarry was found dead in bed Saturday morning. He was a very old man, and death was due to natural causes.

Matters of importance are to be brought up before the gymnasium classes of the Y. W. C. A., and a full attendance is desired at the meeting tomorrow morning.

Julius Asch of this city has been notified of the death of John E. Sheehan, a former resident of the islands, having been employed on the Hopper plantation a few years ago.

A Japanese named Ogata was killed last week on the Pioneer Plantation by an explosion in a tunnel in which he was at work blasting. Another Japanese was killed in an accident and two more were injured due to their own carelessness.

The banks of the city have been connected with the new police alarm system by private wires. In case of an attempted robbery of either of the banks, the police can be summoned by simply pushing the call button, which is in easy reach of the cashier, teller and other employees.

Gustav Kunst, the Samoan millionaire, at present in the city, is reported to have made a gift of a fine hospital to the German government in Samoa. The building is being shipped to Samoa in sections, and Mr. Kunst also donates ten acres of fine land to go with the institution. The use of the hospital is to be restricted to the members of the white race.

Opponents of the Chinese Consul, Yang Wei Pin, are ridiculing him by means of posters. They have secured the services of an artist who carried out the idea given him by a design showing a goat which is being shod by the Chinese. The drawing is labeled, "The goat shod at work the goat being emblematic of the consul's family name the Chinese represent his political adherents performing menial labor."

Acting Governor Cooper went to Wailana yesterday to be gone until Wednesday.

Captain Adam Slaker, Artillery Corps, has been assigned to the 72d Company Coast Artillery.

Acting Governor Cooper and Attorney General Dole received letters from Governor Dole stating that he had arrived safely in San Francisco and was in good health.

The Shriners have sent a letter of thanks to S. M. Davis for his use of the Hawaiian grounds on Saturday for their picnic. The Shriners had a good time enjoying games during and after the picnic.

Col. Chamberlain, who is here inspecting the Camp McKinley troops, desires the reports published in the Hawaiian papers that he is to be transferred to Manila. He returns to San Francisco on the next Alameda.

The Territorial band is due to leave for Maui on the Alameda today. A big meeting was held at Lahaina last week to make preparations for the visit. Committees were appointed and the band boys will be well taken care of on this trip.

A. R. Gurrey Jr., who has been connected with the construction work of the Rapid Transit Company since its surveys were first made, has resigned his position and leaves in the Sonoma today for a two months' business trip to the coast.

J. B. Jerman of the firm of Jerman & Patton leaves for the coast by the Sonoma. He will be in San Francisco for two or three weeks, and will then make a trip to the city of Mexico. Mr. Jerman will be away about three months on business in the interests of his firm. The firm shipped today to the coast 200 tons of iron by ship Olga.

## Telegraph Notes.

Nine mines are closed and three thousand men idle as a result of a strike in Montana.

Japan has issued bonds amounting to 11,000,000 yen for railroad and public works construction.

James R. Garfield has been appointed civil service commissioner by President Roosevelt, and has accepted the office. Marconi has sold his American rights in the wireless telegraph company to an American company, not including the Territory of Hawaii.

A strike was formally declared among 10,000 coal miners in Pennsylvania. The strike throws out of work the same number of railroad men.

At the instance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, railroads entering Chicago have been enjoined from discriminating in rates.

Emiliano Clayton of Mexico is returning to Washington to defend himself in person against the charges made as to his official acts.

There ought to be a limit put on the charges used in blasting at the Bishop Estate slip. The explosions at 4 o'clock yesterday morning jarred the town and did considerable damage near by.

A Liverpool company has offered to carry sugar free from Jamaica in order to help the West Indian planters tide over the period until bounties are abolished.

Because of his activity in securing the release of Miss Stone, D. M. Dickinson, the American diplomatic representative in Bulgaria, is no longer wanted there by the Bulgarian government.

Another severe engagement is reported between forces of General Kitchener and Generals Delarey and Kemp in South Africa, resulting in a defeat for the Boers.

Fire at Atlantic City, the famous summer resort, destroyed property worth nearly a million dollars, burning twelve hotels and a number of other buildings.

Secretary Shaw, it is said, is planning an upheaval in the Treasury Department.

The Senate has held up the nomination of Captain Crozier as chief of ordnance.

Minnesota has begun a new suit against the railroad merger in her own courts.

The battleship Illinois will represent the United States at the coronation of King Edward.

A Great Northern train was stalled in North Dakota for five days by a blizzard and the passengers fought for food. No one was injured.

The Senate has passed the butter bill imposing a ten cent tax on the limitation article. The revenue cutter bill has also been passed in the Senate.

President Roosevelt has ordered an investigation into the beef trust, according to report, and also into the alleged British camp at New Orleans.

Sweeping denials have been made by the parties interested of the charges of Captain Christmas in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to Berlin says that the students have organized a revolutionary movement, calling for an armed gathering in front of the Kazan cathedral.

The House has passed the Cuban bill, but the Senate is likely to delay action upon the measure, fearing that the reciprocity favors would be used as a campaign argument by the Democrats.

Senator Burrows proposes a commission to visit Cuba before action is taken.

NEW YORK, April 5.—There is the highest authority for the statement that the Chamber of Commerce of New York will invite the Prince of Wales to attend the dedication of its new home in August or September. Negotiations of a semi-official kind have been under way for the last two months, but nothing definite will be known until May or June.

It is a matter of fact, no formal invitation has yet been sent to the Prince of Wales, in spite of statements to the contrary, but it is not too much to say at this time that such an invitation would be forwarded with every prospect of its acceptance.

The matter has not been taken up by the diplomatic representatives of the United States in London, save in the sense that Ambassador Choate happens to be the close personal friend of President Morris K. Jessup and other leading members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Considerable correspondence has passed between the Chamber and certain high officials in London, but it is all of a private or unofficial character. Representatives of both the leading commercial bodies of Europe will be invited to attend the dedication, which promises to be an event of international importance.

Hawaii Benefits by Rhodes' Will.

The late Lord Rhodes left his entire fortune to further the cause of education. He established scholarships for the Royal colonies at Oxford and also two scholarships at the same institution for each American State and Territory. This would give Hawaii two scholarships at Oxford, along with the remaining Territories of the United States.

Dr. DeLavan, bloodroot medical director of U. S. N. retired, former fleet surgeon of the Pacific Squadron, is in Brooklyn.

## All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." EUGENE POPPER, Lebanon, Kan.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds a whole system.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

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LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

**MOUNTAIN RESORTS:**  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to  
**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.**  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

**TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.**

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 5,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

**North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.**

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 85,000,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 93,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

**H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited**

**The Elgin**  
WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in  
**Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.**

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.  
**ELGINS reach us right.**  
**ELGINS reach you right.**  
Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

**H. F. WICHMAN**  
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**Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.**  
Fire and Marine Insurance Agents

**AGENTS FOR THE**  
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool  
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Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.  
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh  
Windsor of Magdeburg General Insurance Company  
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

## Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.**

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.**

**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.**

**Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS**

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same

may be had in a few days from the

**Hollister Drug Company**

**Honolulu, Hawaii.**

**The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.**

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL ..... \$500,000.00  
**OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:**  
Chas. M. Cooke ..... President  
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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.  
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**CLARK'S 8-41 PILLS** Are warranted to cure all kinds of constipation, free from Mercury, Ketchup, Pains in the back, and all kindred evils, upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 10000, 25000, 50000, 100000, 250000, 500000, 1000000, 2500000, 5000000, 10000000, 25000000, 50000000, 100000000, 250000000, 500000000, 1000000000, 2500000000, 5000000000, 10000000000, 25000000000, 50000000000, 100000000000, 250000000000, 500000000000, 1000000000000, 2500000000000,



# GOV. DOLE AT 'FRISCO What He Said to Newspaper Men.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Governor Dole is speeding toward New Orleans on his way to Washington. He arrived here April 2, and left April 4. The Governor is in excellent health, and stood the sea voyage like an old sailor. His friends who visited him at the Occidental hotel remarked his buoyant spirits and bright looks.

Dole enjoyed himself immensely while here, and received a great deal of attention. He came in with little ceremony and left the city with no fuss. When the Sierra, with Mr. Dole aboard, arrived in the harbor at noon April 2, I went out in a launch to meet the Governor, but was not allowed to board the Sierra as the yellow flag flew until 6 o'clock.

On account of the plague in Sydney, the authorities were very rigid in their examination of the passengers, and allowed only the first class passengers, and the mail and hand baggage to be landed about 6 o'clock in the evening. The other passengers and the vessel were detained in quarantine until the next day. As the Sierra was two days late in getting here owing to a delay in starting from Australia, the Oceanic Company was a good deal worried over the probability of missing the European mail, which is to leave New York tomorrow. John D. Spreckels and W. G. Irwin went out in a special tug to the Sierra about 4 o'clock, and the mail was rushed ashore. Then the first-class passengers, including Governor Dole and Lorrin A. Thurston, were taken aboard the tug and landed at the Oceanic wharf.

## NO FRILLS OR FUSS.

A big crowd had gathered to meet incoming friends, but there was no demonstration at sight of the Governor other than the desperate efforts of newspaper photographers to catch him as he moved. The Governor was among the first to step ashore, and did me the courtesy to single me out from the waiting groups and chat about the news of the mainland. A carriage was waiting for him, and he went at once to the Occidental hotel, where rooms had been reserved. The Governor occupied the same apartments in which Samuel Parker was married to Mrs. Campbell. During the evening Governor Dole was called upon by a score of leading citizens and Hawaiians visiting here. His reception room was banked with flowers, and a continuous procession of bellboys brought cards during his stay at the hotel.

Although loath to be interviewed, he made an appointment with the reporters of the three morning papers for 8:30 o'clock on the evening of his arrival, and when they gathered around him he answered all questions put him. The Examiner was represented by Edward Hamilton, its leading writer, the Call by Louis Levy, and at the request of the Chronicle, I represented that paper as well as the Advertiser. Hamilton did most of the questioning, but being unfamiliar with island affairs did not probe the Governor as deeply as a kamaaina would have. Levy said nothing but took notes. The Governor replied to all questions freely, but refused to discuss his mission to Washington, saying only that he had been requested by President Roosevelt through George Carter to call upon him. He affirmed, however, his intention not to resign his office, and said that he had never had any intention to resign.

Lorrin A. Thurston was present during the interview. What I wrote for the Chronicle is as follows:

## HAS MADE NO REPLY.

Sanford Ballard Dole, Governor of United States Territory and formerly President of the Republic of Hawaii, is here en route to Washington to discuss the affairs of his administration with President Roosevelt. He goes to the National Capitol at the request of the President, who wants to see what manner of man is he who has been so desperately fought by an influential faction in Hawaii, and who has said nothing in reply to the thousand statements made that he is an autocrat, un-American, insane and even not a Republican.

The President has asked Dole to drop his duties in Honolulu for a few weeks and answer in person some of the questions about island matters which are not quite plain to the Executive. Some weeks ago George R. Carter, a Hawaiian Senator and a Honolulu banker, went on to Washington on the same mission. He is a friend of Dole, and when Roosevelt and he had talked several times about things Hawaiian, Carter suggested that Dole could go deeper into the vexatious points and prove the error of those who had been stirring up the recent rows in island politics.

## WITH REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.

Roosevelt said for Carter to send for Dole, and so the Governor is here. He came with none of the ceremony which attended his advent in the old days, when he was ruler over the Provisional Government of Hawaii and later President of the tiny republic. No powder was burned as of yore, no officers in gold lace ushered him ashore, but with the simplicity of a true republican, he landed at the Oceanic wharf in a crowded tug, after being held for some hours on the Sierra near Angel Island on account of the black plague in Sydney.

Dole was accompanied by no one. He rode alone from the ship to the Occidental hotel, and there occupies a very modest apartment. He will stay here until Thursday or Friday, and then take train for Washington. He didn't want to be interviewed by newspaper reporters but submitted pleasantly.

"I received a request to go to Washington and see President Roosevelt," said the Governor. "No further information of why I am wanted has been given me, except the intimation that the President wants some enlightenment on the conduct of affairs in Hawaii. Mr. Carter has been in Washington some weeks, but except for interviews which I have read, I have not been instructed as to his actions or statements there."

"Carter is a friend of yours, Governor?"

"Yes."

"What about the talk of your resigning?"

"I shall not resign if I keep my health, which is excellent now. I have never had any intention of resigning."

## REPRESENTS CONSERVATIVE ELEMENT.

Governor Dole explained the political situation. There are three parties in Hawaii—Republican, Democratic and Home Rule. The Home Rule is the old monarchy party, which, under the Provisional Government and the Republic, fomented much trouble. The Democratic party is composed of a number of white citizens and a few natives. Though it has some strength in Honolulu, it polls a small vote throughout the Territory. The Republican party is the strongest, but it is split into so-called "missionaries" and "anti-missionaries." The "anti-missionaries" are against Dole, who represents the conservative, business element, and also the element in power. It is the fight of the outs against the ins.

The leader of the anti-Dole faction is Judge Humphreys, and with him are Judge Gear and many of the newcomers to Hawaii. Humphreys is also influential in the councils of the Home Rule party in the battle to oust Dole and put in some half-white citizen or anti-missionary.

## CAMPAIN OF CALUMNY.

The Dole people say that this anti-systematic campaign of calumny has been carried on against Dole in Washington official circles through the dissemination of articles in the press and by the sending on to President Roosevelt from Hawaii of protests against the Dole administration. Dole has been charged with being the Governor of only a few of the Territory's citizens, of working for a clique, of being incompetent, and especially of failing to "harmonize the Republican factions."

When Governor Dole talked last night Lorrin A. Thurston, formerly Hawaiian Minister to Washington and the leader of the annexation movement, was with him. Thurston is a rich and prominent lawyer of Honolulu, and has been the strongest opponent of the Humphreys crowd and the supporter of the Dole administration through thick and thin.

Thurston spoke out on the "harmony" proposition. "The cry of the anti-Dole people about lack of harmony is laughable," said he. "They are the ones who have made all the fuss in Hawaii, and who keep agitating in hopes of gaining something for themselves. It is a very simple matter after all. The so-called 'missionary' party is in power. It represents the Washington administration and is thoroughly in sympathy with it. The other fellows want the offices and are kicking hard for them. They want Dole out that one of them may get in."

## ROOSEVELT IS SATISFIED.

"I have never received any intimation that President Roosevelt is dissatisfied with my administration," said Governor Dole. "My official correspondence with Washington has gone on uninterruptedly during the last few months and I have not been called on to explain my actions. I have tried to administer the Territorial government as the representative of no party or faction."

"But you are a Republican, Governor?"

"I have always been, but I hold that when an executive is seated it is his duty to lay aside all party affiliations and act for all."

"What about Sam Parker's alleged statements that he was to succeed you as Governor?"

"I cannot say further than that I have understood that Mr. Parker made such intimations. The President has the right to remove me at any time without trial or explanation. I was appointed by Mr. McKinley for four years, and will not have served two until next June."

The Governor would not be drawn out about his enemies. He evaded all questions pointed that way, and suggested the rainfall in the Islands or the severity of the past winter as a nice topic of conversation. He would not reply to the question if it were not Harold Sewall, formerly the American Minister to Hawaii, who was the leader in the fight against him at Washington. Sewall was a candidate for the Governorship at the time Dole was appointed, and later was a special agent of the United States at Honolulu. He has inherited a large fortune through the death of his father, Arthur Sewall of Maine, and is the principal backer of Sam Parker for Dole's position.

## WILL IMPRESS PRESIDENT.

Dole could not say why Judge Humphreys or any of his friends had not come on the Sierra for Washington. Humphreys and Gear were reported to be rushing there to counterbalance the influence of Dole's presence. Dole said that both of them had booked to sail on the Sierra but had failed to take passage for reasons unknown to him. The sole solitary member of the Humphreys faction on the vessel was Thomas Fitch, the famous "silver-tongued orator" who, in many States and Territories, has in the past forty years been a prominent political speaker. Fitch is now resident in Honolulu, and says he came here on business bent. He has some interests in Southern California, and will go there to look after them. He denies absolutely that he will go on to Washington, but rumors can be from Honolulu that he might drift to the national capital in the next few weeks.

The advent of Dole here is looked on as the crisis in the hot struggle against him which has raged for a year past. McKinley and Dole were friends and had a clear understanding. Roosevelt does not know Dole personally, and the allegations against him have been made by some men for whom Roosevelt has a great liking. They have told Roosevelt that the retention of Dole in office meant the breaking up of the Republican party in Hawaii. When Sam Parker was in Washington three months ago the President asked him the name of some leading Hawaiian who was con-

sidered fair-minded by all parties. Parker and Sewall, who was then Republican National Committeeman from Hawaii, mentioned George Carter. Carter was sent for, and is now in Washington.

Dole's friends believe that he will impress Roosevelt very favorably. He is a quiet man, of much dignity but of simple carriage, and talks convincingly. However, both sides will be well represented in Washington in the next few weeks, as Sewall is supported by Robert Wilcox, the delegate to Congress from Hawaii, and by others who have some voice with the Administration.

## YELLOW JOURNAL FASHION.

Edward Hamilton's interview in the Examiner was as follows:

Governor Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii reached here on the steamer Sierra yesterday.

Time was when the coming of the rulers of Hawaii caused a stir. The bands played. The military arm of the government stretched forth a glad, perspiring hand. There was a show of gold braid and flunkeyism.

Yesterday Governor Dole arrived in Democratic simplicity. There was no band, no braid, no welcome to the city. He is a quiet man, of much dignity but of simple carriage, and talks convincingly. However, both sides will be well represented in Washington in the next few weeks, as Sewall is supported by Robert Wilcox, the delegate to Congress from Hawaii, and by others who have some voice with the Administration.

## DEMONSTRATIVE FAREWELL.

When the Governor left Honolulu he was given a demonstrative farewell. Intimate friends on smaller craft accompanied the Sierra into the channel and wished him godspeed. The marine band played saluting airs. The Governor was touched by this expression of good will. Upon his arrival at this port there was no one to meet him. He came ashore in company with the sailon and cabin passengers and had to wait until his hand baggage was examined by the customs inspectors. He was driven to the Occidental Hotel.

During the evening was busily engaged receiving friends and newspaper representatives. He received a number of floral offerings from personal acquaintances.

Governor Dole was loth to discuss the reason for his visit. He assured his interrogators that the newspapers had seemed to have more information than he himself possessed and that he was going to Washington at the invitation of President Roosevelt.

The chief executive of Hawaii looked to be in perfect health. He was very ill a year ago by reason of overwork and for a time his condition alarmed his friends. A visit into the mountains restored him to his usual vigor and he was again able to take up the affairs of State with energy.

## PARKER TALKED TOO MUCH.

"The basis of my trip to Washington," said the Governor last night, "is an invitation I received from President Roosevelt. It came through Senator George R. Carter, of Hawaii, who is now in Washington. The Senator was invited by the President to make a written report on the status of affairs in the Islands and he thought it advisable to go to the nation's capital. He sent me notification that the President would like to see me and I immediately accepted his invitation."

"I have no information that I am to be succeeded by Mr. Parker. It seems to be the impression in the Islands that Sam Parker gave out some statement that was ground for such a conclusion. He made intimations in the matter and on that basis the newspapers published these reports. Personally I do not know anything about it. Yes, Parker is now the Republican National Committeeman from Hawaii."

"The affiliations are with the Republican party. I feel that that is the party that represents the government policy. I have always been a Republican and of course before we were annexed my sympathies were with the American administration. However, I believe that one ceases to be a party man when he rises to the position I now hold. He represents the interests of the whole community. When carrying out policy he must recognize the political status and aims of the administration and of necessity he must carry them out."

## CARTER IS HIS FRIEND.

"Mr. Carter is a friend of mine. He has always been friendly to me. I don't know what he is saying in Washington. No one will accompany me to the capital. No charges have been filed against me. I shall have served two years in June next. If there was any change made it would have to be through the President. He alone has the power to remove me. It is entirely up to the discretion of the President whether I hold office. He can remove me without trial and he can dismiss me without any preliminaries whatever."

"The Governor was asked if Thomas Fitch, the silver-tongued orator," was going to Washington in behalf of the Royalist, or Home Rule, party. He stated that Fitch had told him on the boat that he intended to go to Southern California to look after some mining property, and he did not know whether I hold office. He can dismiss me without any preliminaries whatever."

"What is the real cause of the differences in the Islands?"

"Just here Governor Dole rose, sought his glasses from beneath his beard, adroitly swung their strings around the flowing glory of his face and studied the card which came with a big bouquet of rose buds.

"The real difference is that the outs want to get in," said Lorrin A. Thurston, who was Governor Dole's companion, and who is apt to say things with a snap.

"Who are the outs? Are you Republicans and Democrats down there, or Missionary and Anti-Missionary?"

"My sympathies always were with the Republicans," said the Governor. "ough of course, when I became Governor I felt that I was Governor for all and had no party."

"What are Judges Humphreys and Gear?"

"They are supposedly Republicans."

"And Sam Parker?"

"He is the Republican National Committeeman."

"Then the row is really a Republican row?"

"It is the Home Rule party against the Republicans. The Home Rule party is the old Royalist following. Judge Humphreys appears to have been advising with the Home Rule party, though I ought not to say anything against Judge Humphreys that I do not know. As to the Missionary party, the designation has now lost its old significance. What is called the Missionary party is the conservative element. The Democrats polled quite a vote in Honolulu, but very little outside of it. As a party they are not taking any position against me. I think."

"Did you hear anything from Washington about the reported appointment of Sam Parker in your place?"

"Nothing except what I read in the newspapers. Mr. Parker apparently said something which led to the story."

"Must charges be filed and an investigation held before you can be removed?"

"No, the President could turn me out of office tomorrow if he pleased to do so. I hold entirely at his pleasure."

"Have you any idea of resigning?"

"Not unless my health should compel me to do so. And my health is now good. I never have had any idea of resigning unless my resignation was forced by ill-health."

## CARPENTERS ONLY ENEMIES.

The Call had the following: Governor Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii arrived yesterday on the Oceanic steamer Sierra. On reaching terra firma the distinguished visitor took up quarters at the Occidental hotel and will remain there until tomorrow, when he will depart for Washington to consult President Roosevelt upon matters pertaining to the Islands. Governor

Dole's visit to this country has created a great deal of conjecture and surmise. There has been a rumor that an effort was being made to oust him from office. His friend Samuel Parker appointed in his stead. The statement, however, made that Governor Dole has undertaken his pilgrimage to the White House for the purpose of explaining his position to the chief executive of the nation. He goes alone on this mission and the people of Hawaii are anxiously awaiting the action of the President.

Party affairs in the Islands is very keen. The Home Rule party is composed of the Royalist faction, and the latter is very much opposed to Governor Dole's administration. Dole has served two years in his present office and has two more years of executive power. He represents the better class of citizens. The people who have been dubbed "carpetbaggers" have found fault with him and are making life a burden to him.

## DEMONSTRATIVE FAREWELL.

When the Governor left Honolulu he was given a demonstrative farewell. Intimate friends on smaller craft accompanied the Sierra into the channel and wished him godspeed. The marine band played saluting airs. The Governor was touched by this expression of good will. Upon his arrival at this port there was no one to meet him. He came ashore in company with the sailon and cabin passengers and had to wait until his hand baggage was examined by the customs inspectors. He was driven to the Occidental Hotel.

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## PARKER TALKED TOO MUCH.

"The basis of my trip to Washington," said the Governor last night, "is an invitation I received from President Roosevelt. It came through Senator George R. Carter, of Hawaii, who is now in Washington. The Senator was invited by the President to make a written report on the status of affairs in the Islands and he thought it advisable to go to the nation's capital. He sent me notification that the President would like to see me and I immediately accepted his invitation."

"I have no information that I am to be succeeded by Mr. Parker. It seems to be the impression in the Islands that Sam Parker gave out some statement that was ground for such a conclusion. He made intimations in the matter and on that basis the newspapers published these reports. Personally I do not know anything about it. Yes, Parker is now the Republican National Committeeman from Hawaii."

"The affiliations are with the Republican party. I feel that that is the party that represents the government policy. I have always been a Republican and of course before we were annexed my sympathies were with the American administration. However, I believe that one ceases to be a party man when he rises to the position I now hold. He represents the interests of the whole community. When carrying out policy he must recognize the political status and aims of the administration and of necessity he must carry them out."

## CARTER IS HIS FRIEND.

"Mr. Carter is a friend of mine. He has always been friendly to me. I don't know what he is saying in Washington. No one will accompany me to the capital. No charges have been filed against me. I shall have served two years in June next. If there was any change made it would have to be through the President. He alone has the power to remove me. It is entirely up to the discretion of the President whether I hold office. He can remove me without trial and he can dismiss me without any preliminaries whatever."

"The Governor was asked if Thomas Fitch, the silver-tongued orator," was going to Washington in behalf of the Royalist, or Home Rule, party. He stated that Fitch had told him on the boat that he intended to go to Southern California to look after some mining property, and he did not know whether I hold office. He can dismiss me without any preliminaries whatever."

"What is the real cause of the differences in the Islands?"

"Just here Governor Dole rose, sought his glasses from beneath his beard, adroitly swung their strings around the flowing glory of his face and studied the card which came with a big bouquet of rose buds.

"The real difference is that the outs want to get in," said Lorrin A. Thurston, who was Governor Dole's companion, and who is apt to say things with a snap.

"Who are the outs? Are you Republicans and Democrats down there, or Missionary and Anti-Missionary?"

"My sympathies always were with the Republicans," said the Governor. "ough of course, when I became Governor I felt that I was Governor for all and had no party."

"What are Judges Humphreys and Gear?"

"They are supposedly Republicans."

"And Sam Parker?"

"He is the Republican National Committeeman."

"Then the row is really a Republican row?"

"It is the Home Rule party against the Republicans. The Home Rule party is the old Royalist following. Judge Humphreys appears to have been advising with the Home Rule party, though I ought not to say anything against Judge Humphreys that I do not know. As to the Missionary party, the designation has now lost its old significance. What is called the Missionary party is the conservative element. The Democrats polled quite a vote in Honolulu, but very little outside of it. As a party they are not taking any position against me. I think."

"Did you hear anything from Washington about the reported appointment of Sam Parker in your place?"

"Nothing except what I read in the newspapers. Mr. Parker apparently said something which led to the story."

"Must charges be filed and an investigation held before you can be removed?"

"No, the President could turn me out of office tomorrow if he pleased to do so. I hold entirely at his pleasure."

"Have you any idea of resigning?"

"Not unless my health should compel me to do so. And my health is now good. I never have had any idea of resigning unless my resignation was forced by ill-health."

## CARPENTERS ONLY ENEMIES.

The Call had the following: Governor Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii arrived yesterday on the Oceanic steamer Sierra. On reaching terra firma the distinguished visitor took up quarters at the Occidental hotel and will remain there until tomorrow, when he will depart for Washington to consult President Roosevelt upon matters pertaining to the Islands. Governor

Dole's visit to this country has created a great deal of conjecture and surmise. There has been a rumor that an effort was being made to oust him from office. His friend Samuel Parker appointed in his stead. The statement, however, made that Governor Dole has undertaken his pilgrimage to the White House for the purpose of explaining his position to the chief executive of the nation. He goes alone on this mission and the people of Hawaii are anxiously awaiting the action of the President.

Party affairs in the Islands is very keen. The Home Rule party is composed of the Royalist faction, and the latter is very much opposed to Governor Dole's administration. Dole has served two years in his present office and has two more years of executive power. He represents the better class of citizens. The people who have been dubbed "carpetbaggers" have found fault with him and are making life a burden to him.

## DEMONSTRATIVE FAREWELL.

When the Governor left Honolulu he was given a demonstrative farewell. Intimate friends on smaller craft accompanied the Sierra into the channel and wished him godspeed. The marine band played saluting airs. The Governor was touched by this expression of good will. Upon his arrival at this port there was no one to meet him. He came ashore in company with the sailon and cabin passengers and had to wait until his hand baggage was examined by the customs inspectors. He was driven to the Occidental Hotel.

During the evening was busily engaged receiving friends and newspaper representatives. He received a number of floral offerings from personal acquaintances.

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# CHARGE TO GRAND JURY The April Term of Federal Court Begins.

The April term of United States Court was opened yesterday morning by Judge Estee. In the afternoon the grand jury was instructed and has already begun its work. C. C. Kennedy of Hilo was foreman.

The jury is composed of twenty-three members, though the original panel was exhausted, half a dozen of those drawn failing to appear in the morning. In the afternoon nine more were summoned and the jury as finally constituted is composed as follows:

William Lucas, C. A. Graham, A. F. Cooke, A. Hocking, Edwin Benner, D. G. Camarinos, R. R. Berg, Harry Armstrong, William Allen and Frank H. Armstrong, Honolulu; H. H. Renton, Ewa; Frank J. Woods, Kohala; C. C. Kennedy and Wm. Edmonds, Hilo; H. F. Wichman, J. W. Podmore, S. L. Rumsey, W. F. Love, C. S. Desky, P. Woods, Wm. Green, Carl A. Widemann and C. S. Holloway.

Judge Estee proceeded immediately with his charge to the grand jury, instructing that body first as to the law, the necessity of secrecy, and its duty to investigate only offenses against the United States statutes. The court especially directed the attention of the jury to the violations of the Internal Revenue laws, for which offense several persons have been committed. The statutes in relation to this crime were quoted by the court. The jury was also particularly instructed:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, there may and doubtless will be brought to your attention certain offenses alleged to have been committed on the high seas. It is your duty to give most careful attention to an investigation of all such cases, having in mind always, that the deck of an American vessel is in law, presumed to be American territory, and that all seamen, officers and crew alike, are entitled to and should receive the just protection of the law."

"It will also be your duty to investigate any alleged violations of the postal laws of the United States which may be called to your attention by the District Attorney. The efficacy of the postal service of the United States and the promptness of its delivery depends very largely on the ferreting out of crimes connected with the service, and punishment for violations of the provisions of the law. (Secs. 3391, 3369, Revised Statutes of the United States relate thereto)."

The grand jury immediately began its investigations and yesterday examined the witnesses in the case of United States v. Jean Sabate, who as a letter carrier is alleged to have committed some infraction of the postal laws.

A new rule in bankruptcy was promulgated yesterday by Judge Estee requiring attorneys to make written applications for fees in bankruptcy cases.

## HUMPHREYS AND GEAR DISAGREE

Judge Gear takes issue with Judge Humphreys in the matter of McBryde bonds. In approving the report of the master, George Davis, yesterday, in the matter of the Bishop Trust, he highly commended the bonds and also those of the Oahu Railway Company, and stated that he considered the trust deed an ample protection for the bondholders. The investment was approved and George Davis was allowed a fee of five hundred dollars.

Judge Humphreys takes just the opposite view of that given by Gear. Judge Gear was occupied the entire day in hearing a will contest in an Hawaiian estate. It was claimed by the relatives of the deceased that he had been improperly influenced in leaving his estate to strangers.

P. D. Kelleit Jr. has reported upon the second annual accounts in the matter of the Holt Estate. The report of the administrator is approved excepting an overcharge of sixty-six dollars for commissions.

## BACK TAXES MUST NOW BE PAID

The Executive Council at its meeting yesterday decided to bring suit to recover unpaid taxes in the Territory for the past six years. There has been quite an accumulation of back taxes, amounting in all to over \$100,000, and it was decided upon the request of Treasurer Wright to authorize the Attorney General to bring suit against all these delinquents. A period of six years will be covered and a special deputy will begin immediately the service of summons for the Territory. Suits will be instituted about May 15th, for back property taxes and suits for personal taxes will follow.

The Executive Council also granted three liquor licenses to W. H. N. Crabbe, on Hotel street, D. L. Meyer at Waluku and H. Hackfield & Co. wholesalers' license, at Lahaina.

## New Real Estate.

The Bishop Estate is rapidly reclaiming lands situated on the Waikiki side of the harbor. Debris is now being pumped from the new slip near the Heanani bathhouse on to a piece of land makai of the road leading to the Channel wharf. When filled up this space will be used by the Inter-Island Company as a site for workshops. Other debris will be pumped to a point beyond the outfall sewer pumping plant, and it is expected that about twelve acres will be thus reclaimed. A small railroad is being constructed from Kukuluao to the Iron Works. This will be used to fill in some of the Bishop Estate lands near the old gasoline warehouses. Eventually the railroad will be used for hauling freight from a small wharf, shortly to be built.

**BY AUTHORITY.**

NOTICE.

Territory of Hawaii,  
TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
Honolulu, April 5, 1902.

L. C. Ables, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner to examine exhibits and affairs of incorporated companies for the Territory of Hawaii, vice A. J. Springmeier, deceased.

WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer.

2374—Apr. 5-15-22.

## BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Application having been made to me by the Kapiolani Estate Ltd. for the settlement of the boundaries of the following lands, viz:

Honoulimai, Island of Molokai.  
Kapahua, Honolulu, Oahu.  
Kaliu, Honolulu, Oahu.

All parties interested in said land or lands adjoining same are hereby notified that Wednesday, April 30, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office, Room 22 in the Campbell Block, Honolulu, is the time set for hearing proof of survey of said lands and any objections thereto.

M. D. MONSARRAT,  
Commissioner of Boundaries.  
First and Second Judicial Circuits.  
Honolulu, Oahu, April 8, 1902.  
2374—Apr. 8, 15, 22, 23.

## HILO DOCK COMPANY.

### TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders are asked for furnishing the material and constructing a wh



# ABLES WILL COME THIRD Stock Exchange Suit Passed Upon.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Judge Gear, in a written opinion given yesterday in the case of L. C. Ables vs. Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange et al., upheld the rules and by-laws of the corporation, which gives members a first lien upon the seat in the exchange held by any member owing them money. The suit was brought by Ables to enjoin the sale of the seat, held by C. J. Falk, which had been assigned to the plaintiff as security for the return of twenty shares of stock in the Wailua Agricultural Company, valued at \$1960.

The court holds that the seat in the Stock Exchange is property, but that it was subject to the conditions made by the exchange.

Following out a California decision, Judge Gear says: "I find from the evidence that demand was made for the remaining twenty shares of stock, which were not returned within the six months' limit of the agreement, and that no tender was made of said shares until after suit was brought. A tender was then made of the shares only, without costs of suit. This was not sufficient. Under the agreement, the plaintiff has an equitable lien on the 'seat' of defendant Falk in the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange, subject to the rules and regulations of the exchange, as security for the return of twenty shares of Wailua Agricultural Company, 80 per cent paid up, valued at \$88 per share, or a total of \$1960.

"Under the rules and regulations of the exchange, the claims of members were to be a first lien, and it appears from the evidence herein that there was due and owing two claims, which were allowed by the exchange, one of \$1264.70, in favor of Robert Shingle, and one of \$726.08 in favor of another member.

"The 'seat' of defendant Falk should be sold by the president of the exchange as trustee for the aforesaid two creditors and said Falk, and after payment of said two creditors, the said president should pay from the balance of the proceeds, if any, the said sum of \$870, to plaintiff herein; any balance remaining to be applied as set forth in the rules and regulations of the exchange. He will be enjoined from selling except subject to such lien."

## THE CARTER MATTER.

Judge Gear also rendered a lengthy opinion in the case of J. D. Carter vs. Sybil A. Carter, et al. This was bill for a divorce and judgment from the court. It arose out of a petition of Geo. R. Carter to have J. O. Carter removed as trustee. The defendants claimed that the trust terminated upon the youngest child becoming of age.

The court holds that Mrs. Davis has an interest in the property, and says: "By the terms of the will no mode is provided for selling the property after the children have all reached majority. They can now act independently, and if the life tenant desires to sell the property for \$18,000 and this is agreeable to all interested, their consent to such a sale is sufficient to authorize the trustee to make it. However, if either Mrs. Davis or any of the children object no sale can be made until after the death of the life tenant." The property, known as "Sweet Home," is to be held by J. O. Carter.

The court gives the following instructions:

1. It is conceded that the trustee need not resign as requested by Sybil A. Carter, and therefore he is instructed not to resign.

2. The trustee should not convey the property as requested, the price named being \$18,000, unless requested to do so by Mrs. Davis, formerly widow of Charles L. Carter, and inheriting his interest.

3. The trust did not terminate on the coming of age of the youngest child.

4. It did not become the trustee's duty to convey the property subject to the life interest of Sybil A. Carter.

## THE GIBSON ESTATE.

Talula L. Hayselden, devisee for life under the will of Walter M. Gibson, filed a motion yesterday for accounting with the trustee, David Dayton, there being several matters in dispute. She alleges that Dayton has received \$12,512.19 from Cecil Brown, trustee, out of which he paid the debts of the estate leaving a cash balance of \$5848.24. The petitioner claims she is entitled to three-fifths of this amount as guardian of her three children, but Dayton refuses to pay the amount, claiming the children were entitled each to one-fifth of the entire \$12,512.19, and that the orders were cancelled by the payment of these debts. The petitioner claims that the children are entitled to two-thirds of the balance remaining, or \$3508.94, and asks the court to allow her that amount.

## COURT NOTES.

The petition of the City Furniture Store for the appointment of F. J. Merry, as administrator of the estate of Clara Schneider, was denied. A like petition, in the matter of the estate of H. F. Gibbs was also denied.

Cecil Brown was appointed administrator of the estate of Wm. Meyer. Motion to strike the amended complaint from the files has been filed in the case of San Kwong Mou Co. vs. the Makiki Land and Loan Association et al. It is alleged that the complaint is not amendatory but is a complete sub-

## etition.

The accounts have been approved in the matter of the guardianship of Manuel Rocio et al.

Judge Humphreys ruled yesterday that no order of court was required to allow F. L. Hoogs, as administrator, to sell the personal property of the Thos. Krouse estate.

The Supreme Court handed down a unanimous opinion yesterday affirming the decision of the Fourth Circuit Court in the case of S. Tomikawa vs. U. Gama. The suit was for specific performance of a contract for the sale of certain land at Oahu, Hawaii, in which the court found for plaintiff, and ordered the conveyance of the land in question, on payment of \$383.35, the amount found to be due. The defendant in the case claimed that payments had not been made as agreed upon, and also that the complainant had offered to pay \$1290.75 due under the agreement. The Supreme Court holds that the complainant was entitled to claim the benefit of the master's findings, which were approved by the court and the action of the master in taking evidence is also approved.

The opinion is written by Justice Perry, and the syllabus is as follows:

"In a suit for the specific performance of a contract for the sale of land, held, that, assuming that time was originally intended to be of the essence of the contract, the provisions in this respect were waived by the seller by the acceptance of installments of account of purchase price after the time specified for their payment had passed."

## SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Information was received from Kona yesterday that after a long meeting, which did not close until 4 a. m. on Thursday morning, the Japanese contractors and laborers on the Kona plantation signed an agreement to go to work and cut and harvest their cane for the plantation, largely due to the influence of Consul Salto.

The agreement binds the planters to take off the cane crop and the result of its signing was that the mill went to work yesterday, if there was no hitch over affairs after the leaving of the Mauna Loa.

All letters from the plantation indicate that there will be no further delays but that the work will be pushed. J. M. McChesney of the firm of agents will visit the plantation next week.

The last stone has been set on the mauka wing of the Young building, and the two flagstaffs raised into position. Yesterday portions of the huge derrick were lowered to the ground and the roofing will now be put on. The mauka wing is also nearing completion. The entire building will soon be subjected to an exterior washing and filling up of the seams between the blocks. This will be done by using ladder platforms lowered from the roof, permitting the workmen to do their own shifting around the face of the building. The plastering of the first floor will soon be under way. The two ball rooms on the roof of the central section are nearing completion, only lacking now the flooring. These are large, commodious, airy halls, which will be just the thing for dancing parties and other forms of entertainment. They have been especially designed and finished with the purpose of making them the most attractive places of the kind in the city.

What might have been a very serious accident was narrowly averted yesterday morning. Mrs. L. M. Robertson of Punchbowl street was wheeling on King street, and when near the Kawaiahiki church, she was poked between one of Paine's tram cars and a Japanese hack. The driver of the hack was on the wrong side of the street, and instead of turning to the right, veered his horse in the opposite direction, running over Mrs. Robertson, and throwing both her and the wheel under the horse's hoofs. She finally managed to extricate herself, but not until she had been quite badly bruised. Fortunately she was not far from home, and reached there without assistance. The Japanese hackman was violating the rule of the road, and paid little heed to anyone's rights.

In Judge Dickey's court yesterday afternoon J. E. Fullerton was awarded judgment upon a note for \$210 against Lam Yip, which from the evidence appeared to have been somewhat of a history. It appears that the note was originally the property of F. M. Brooks, and by him assigned to the plaintiff, and that it was a balance of \$1500 fee paid to the attorney in the divorce case of Lam Shee vs. Lam Yip. Of this amount \$1200 had been paid in cash and a note given for the remainder. Afterwards the suit was dismissed in Judge Dickey's court. After hearing in evidence, an awarded judgment for the plaintiff, Gill Parley, who appeared for Lam Yip, making no defense.

A petition to force the Austin Publishing Company into bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court yesterday. The proceeding is brought by the Pacific Hardware Company and the Honolulu and Hawaiian Paper Company, and M. P. Robinson, and the petition alleges:

That the Austin Publishing Company is a corporation engaged in printing, publishing and mercantile pursuits in said Honolulu aforesaid, and owes debts to the amount of \$1000.

"That your petitioners are creditors of the said Austin Publishing Company, Limited, having provable claims amounting in the aggregate to the sum of five hundred dollars.

"That the nature and amount of your petitioners' claims, being unsecured, are as follows:

M. P. Robinson, \$1803.45, for money loaned, Honolulu & Hawaiian Paper Company, \$214.35, goods sold and delivered, Pacific Hardware Company, \$64.27, goods sold and delivered.

Your petitioners further represent that the said Austin Publishing Company is insolvent, and that within four months next preceding the date of this petition committed acts of bankruptcy in that it did: First, on or about the 16th day of January, 1902, transfer a portion of its property, to wit, a number of cuts used in its business, to one of its creditors, to wit, Mrs. E. A. White, with intent to prefer such creditor over other creditors. Second, that on the 2nd day of April, admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and its willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground.

Judge Eatee issued an order for the officers of the Austin Publishing Company to appear in court on April 21st to show cause, if any, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

The steamer Enterprise arrived at Hilo from San Francisco last Sunday in a record time, and left for San Francisco and West Town. The arrival of the ship was the occasion of a demonstration of all the town turned

# FROM THE VALLEY ISLE What the Week Has Developed on Maui.

MAUI, April 12.—Last evening, the 11th, one of the best concerts ever given by the Maunaloa Seminary girls took place at Baldwin hall, Paia, in the presence of a large audience of Maui people.

The delightful rendering of the following program was in flattering compliment to the efforts of Miss Coolidge, the music teacher of the school, under whose direction the musical events were given:

**PROGRAM.**  
Part I.  
"The Oars are Spinning".....Gelbel  
Second Division.  
"At Night".....Emma Forbes.  
"Ebb and Flow".....King  
First Division.  
"Gavotte".....Meyer  
Annie Landford.  
"Lullaby".....Brahms  
Reba Hamamaki.  
"Evening Song".....Porter  
Mary Forbes.  
Overture—"Violet in Fairyland".....Roedel  
Intermission.  
Part II.  
"Come to Our Hearts".....Macy  
First Division.  
"Ashamed of Thee".....Harrington  
Mary Pihl (quartet).  
"The Angel's Message".....Loud  
Miss Coolidge.  
"By the Waters of Babylon" Neidlinger  
First Division.

The girls who took part in the six scenes of the operetta were most prettily costumed. The solo by Miss Coolidge received an encore.

Kahului R. R. Co.'s trains conveyed quite a number of Walluku, Kahului and Spreckelsville residents to and from Paia.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Next July a Territorial convention of Hawaiian Sunday schools will be held at Lahaina. Large delegations from the principal churches of Hawaii, Oahu, Kauai and Maui are to be entertained by the Lahainalua. Funds are now being raised sufficient in amount to make the gathering a most successful one.

The plovers are now fat and numerous on the slopes of Haleakala. Recently hunters have been quite successful in shooting the birds.

Friday afternoon, the 11th, the Ladies' Reading Club met at the residence of Mrs. Smith of Hamakua-poko.

Dr. W. F. McConkey of Paia has returned from his Olinda outing much benefited.

Wednesday night, the 9th, the steamer Oregonian sailed from Kahului for Delaware Breakwater, with 40,023 bags of Maui sugar on board, valued at \$138,191.10. Four plantations exported the sugar, H. C. & S. Co., Paia, Hamakua-poko and Walluku. In addition to this the Oregonian had a large cargo of Oahu sugar.

Weather—Pleasant all the week. Quite warm for the last day or two.

Under to rubber at the new boat. The steamer sailed from San Francisco March 10 with a mixed cargo. She will run regularly between Hilo and the coast. Captain Miller commands the Enterprise, the vessel is fitted with an oil-burning apparatus and cold storage and electric lighting plant. She can accommodate twenty-eight cabin and sixteen steerage passengers. The Enterprise is the only oil-burning ocean boat running out of San Francisco. Her cargo from San Francisco consisted of 2,500 tons of sugar and she will take 400 tons of sugar when she returns. She is 323 feet long, 38 feet in breadth and draws 16 feet of water.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church, the Young People's Society of the Christian Church, and the Central Union, Kawaiahiki, Kaunakapali, Kalihi, Ewa, Puuloa, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese Christian Endeavor Societies, also the Kawaiahiki, Japanese and Chinese Christian Endeavor Union Societies, comprising the Young People's Union of Honolulu, will have a union meeting at the Central Union Church on Tuesday evening, April 22, 1902, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. W. M. Kincaid will make the address of the evening.

At a recent meeting of the Chapter of St. Andrew's Cathedral, held in the Chapter House, the Right Rev. W. F. Nichols, D. D., Bishop of California, and Bishop in charge of the Missionary District of Honolulu, presided at deliberations at which two important motions were presented and carried. The first was moved by the Rev. Canon Mackintosh and seconded by the Rev. Canon Ault, that the chapter extend to all meetings of the chapter that may be agreeable to him, as an honorary member. The other was moved by Rev. Canon Ault, seconded by the Bishop, Canon Mackintosh, that the Bishop, Dean and Chapter cordially invite Bishop Willis to be present at any of the services of St. Andrew's cathedral that it may be in his power to attend, and assign to him an honorary seat at the side of the throne of the See.

The James Makoe arrived from Hanalei yesterday at 6:55 a. m. with a cargo of 2096 bags of sugar. The Ke Au Hou got in from Kilauea at 9:45 yesterday morning, bringing 3450 bags of sugar.

The Noreau arrived from Kukuhihale at 1:00 p. m. yesterday. M. V. Holmes was her solitary passenger. She brought 4922 bags of sugar. The following is reported on board H. A. Co., 1902 Diamond St., 945 H. S. Co., 3700, P. M. S. 1299. The weather along the coast was fine. The Kilauea and Ke Au Hou arrived at 1:00 p. m. yesterday, with 4967 bags of sugar.

The steamer Enterprise arrived at Hilo from San Francisco last Sunday in a record time, and left for San Francisco and West Town. The arrival of the ship was the occasion of a demonstration of all the town turned

three days' later news. The Aorangi's passengers for Honolulu were: G. Roddeck, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Beckett, Mrs. L. Pistolesi, G. H. Smith, Mrs. Davidson and John Gorzaiel. There were 39 through passengers for the colonies. The freight for here consisted of 14.0 barrels of lime, 200 drums of codfish and 19 cases of merchandise. The Aorangi sailed at 8 p. m. the same day for Suva, Brisbane and Sydney. Passengers going from here were: James Stewart, James Hemus and Charles Lohrke.

## Blasts Do Damage.

The stock of a big blast of giant powder let off in the harbor early on Saturday morning was felt several miles away. Many windows in the vicinity of the explosion were smashed. Some of the buildings of the Honolulu Iron Works were considerably damaged and it is said that the bill for repairs will amount to several thousand dollars, which will have to be borne by Cotton Bros., in whose interests the blasting is being done.

## Sheridan Sails.

The transport Sheridan sailed for the Philippines early yesterday morning. She was to have departed on Saturday but was unable to get away at that time. Since arriving here health conditions on board the transport have been satisfactory, no other case of smallpox developing. The original victim of the disease, on whose account the vessel was quarantined, is now on Quarantine island, and is reported to be nearly recovered.

## Came on Claudine.

The steamer Claudine arrived from Maui ports yesterday morning. Her passenger list was as follows: S. P. Penn and wife, J. R. Myers, J. W. Farwell, W. M. McQuaid, W. G. Flanders, J. W. Biplikane, C. T. Day, G. C. Hofgard, Ung Gat, wife and two children, N. K. Shiffin, L. K. Tilton, Thomas Poole, S. Tanaka, Flora Abby, Mrs. E. K. Heston and child, Miss Lyons, C. Lennox and wife, Mrs. A. G. Dickens and three children, H. A. Allen, F. H. Hayselden Jr., G. W. Carr, R. W. Madden, A. A. Benson, Mrs. Mulvany, G. W. Patton, Master E. Dunn and forty-nine deck.

## Telegraph Notes.

W. K. Vanderbilt may assume the presidency of the Vanderbilt railroads. Seventy thousand deaths from the plague are reported monthly from India.

It is reported that \$40,000,000 will be spent in Paris for underground railways.

A cyclone in Pennsylvania did several hundred thousand dollars' worth of damage.

The debate on the Chinese exclusion bill has probably begun in the House by this time.

The Yaquis Indians threaten to go on the warpath again, and the Mexican government fears trouble.

The story of the Danish West Indies scandal is denied in Copenhagen, where it is reported that Captain Christmas had no connection with the negotiations.

Four men were killed in the Hatfield feud in West Virginia.

Agustino testified in a newspaper libel suit in Manila.

Russia is said to have sent ten thousand fresh troops to Newchwang.

Harna wants Rathbone, sentenced to ten years for the Cuban postal frauds, pardoned, but the President has declined. An investigation into General Wood's government of Cuba, by the Senate, may be the result.

Revolutionists captured a San Domingue town but were driven out again by government forces. Martial law has been declared in the republic.

Pope Leo in an encyclical to churches calls upon all people to join in an effort to strengthen the church, preserve peace and improve social conditions.

Belgians have demanded universal suffrage.

Chinese students have been prohibited from studying in Japan.

A New York farmer died, his wife to a post in a bull pen because of jealousy, and she was gored to death.

Premier S. M. Parent of Quebec will attend King Edward's coronation.

Cecil Rhodes was buried at Cape Town in the presence of a large concourse.

## DON'T NEGLECT.

A Common Case of Piles—It may Lead to Serious Results.

(From the Sydney Herald.)

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. Doan's Ointment will certainly cure every form of piles—itching, bleeding, protruding, or blind piles—and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap, effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single pot will effect a cure while in the old chronic, deep-seated cases, several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected. Here is a case:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Arcoa," Bankstown, has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,

WILLIAM GILLIVER.

It cannot be repeated too often that Doan's Ointment will cure itching piles. IT WILL CURE THEM ABSOLUTELY. But do not take the manufacturer's word for this; ask or write Mr. Gilliver; he knows, for it cured him, and he lives in Bankstown, a suburb 12 miles from Sydney. Is not the best possible kind of proof? Could there be better?

Doan's Ointment is sold by all druggists at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Foster Drug Co. Honolulu, Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

# WOULD QUIT THE FIRM Hind Complains of Eben Low in Court.

Some rather sensational charges are made in a petition for dissolution of partnership filed in the Circuit Court, by Robert Hind against Eben P. Low. The complaint sets out that the parties to the suit above mentioned formed a co-partnership under the firm name of "Hind & Low," on October 1, 1893, at Kohala, for the purpose of stock raising, coffee planting and other agricultural pursuits. At the time of the formation of the partnership, plaintiff was in the employ of the Hawi plantation as a stock luna, and defendant Low was residing at Kohala and held the office of tax collector for that district, it being agreed that both parties should continue their said pursuits.

In this connection it is alleged that defendant, within the past two months, has taken charge of the construction of a public road in Kona, and is appropriating the compensation for such services to his own use. In pursuance of the agreement, a stock ranch was established at Puuwaawaa, and also a butcher shop at Kohala, which, up to the end of the last year, was conducted as a partnership affair. It was agreed also that the defendant should keep the books of the firm, but that both partners should have equal voice in its management.

The petition alleges that the complainant for the first two or three years was allowed to have an equal voice in the affairs of the concern, but of late years defendant has discouraged such attempts to allow an equal share in the management, and that defendant has desired to have the whole entire say as to said partnership has become more and more pronounced and has grown upon said defendant until within the two years last past complainant says that he has had no more to say practically in the partnership affairs and in the conduct of the partnership business than if he were an entire stranger to said business and without authority in the premises.

Complainant further says that defendant has acted in an offensive manner and has so often overriden his wishes that he has had no choice but to withdraw, and has been compelled to feel that his views and presence were unwelcome to said defendant.

"And in this connection complainant specifically charges that upon a number of occasions, while complainant and defendant had been jointly engaged with their employees in ranch work and in handling cattle, the defendant has openly, scandalously and unjustly abused complainant in the presence of their said employees and to the humiliation of complainant and with utter disregard of the rights of complainant in the premises, calling complainant a 'fool' on two occasions, in the presence of employees, and in their presence criticising complainant's work in driving, etc., with oaths and disparaging and contemptuous remarks, and overriding, before the employees, complainant's directions and wishes, and in such a way as to compel complainant to have an open and scandalous row with defendant, or to submit in silence, which latter course complainant has taken for peace sake."

The complainant further recites instances where his wishes were overridden by defendant, it being alleged that Low does as he pleases.

Among these it is stated that complainant believes the ranch is at present carrying more stock than is necessary, but defendant thinks otherwise; and that defendant put in a telephone line from the ranch to the station, in defiance of complainant's wishes. That between them it had been agreed to import a hackney stud, for \$150, but that instead defendant imported a thoroughbred running horse from Australia, for which he paid \$1300, and upon being told with this action, defendant said he had forgotten to make an explanation as to the change in plans.

There have been also differences as to treatment of stock, it being alleged that defendant treats the stock in a harsh, reckless and at times cruel manner, often beating stock and spurring animals harshly and cruelly and in open disregard of complainant's wishes and protests.

Complainant further alleges that by reason of defendant's control of the sale of stock, he was five years ago given a share in the Metropolitan Meat Company of Honolulu, and that he appropriated it to his own use, receiving the income therefrom, when it was his duty to turn it in to the copartnership. It is further complained that defendant has failed to render yearly accounts as he was required to do, and that defendant is using said ranch for his private gain and benefit, in that he is maintaining his family upon said ranch, at the expense of the copartnership.

It is further alleged that negotiations have been pending for six months for the sale of one partner's share to the other, but with no success, and now complainant wishes to take advantage of the agreement, which provides for a division of the property, but defendant contends that the firm must continue for 25 years, and declines to discontinue the partnership.

Wherefore complainant asks that an accounting may be had, and that defendant be decreed to pay complainant what shall appear to be due by said accounting, and that the partnership property be divided.

## GOOD FOR RHEUMATISM.

Last fall I was taken with a very severe attack of muscular rheumatism which caused me great pain and annoyance. After trying several prescriptions and rheumatic cures, I decided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I had seen advertised in the South Jerseyman. After two applications of this remedy I was much better, and after using one bottle, was completely cured. Sallie Harris, Salem, N. J., U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists, except, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# Five Beautiful AND USEFUL Presents

- 1 Jewel & Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

**W. W. Dimond & Co.**  
LIMITED,  
55-57 King Street, Honolulu.

## Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED—  
**LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE  
AGENTS. . .**

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co  
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

**Metropolitan  
Meat Company**

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

**Shipping and Family  
Butchers.**

**NAVY CONTRACTORS.**

**G. J. WALLER, Manager.**

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.  
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

**IMPERIAL LIME**

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

**In Lots to Suit.**

**Low Prices.**

**CALIFORNIA FBBD Co.**

AGENTS



# TEXT OF SUGAR CONVENTION LATELY SIGNED AT BRUSSELS

(Special to the Advertiser)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Following is the full text of the sugar convention signed at Brussels by plenipotentiaries representing France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Sweden and Norway. The document as translated was sent to the State Department by Minister Townsend:

## ARTICLE I

The high contracting parties bind themselves, from the date of the present convention comes into force, to suppress the direct and indirect bounties by which the production or export of sugar may be benefited, and they agree not to establish bounties of this kind during the whole duration of the said convention. In view of the execution of this provision, sweetmeats, chocolates, biscuits, condensed milk, and all other analogous products, which contain in a notable proportion sugar artificially incorporated are to be classified as sugar.

The above paragraph applies to all advantages resulting, directly or indirectly, from the different categories of producers, from the fiscal legislation of the States, notably:

- (a) The direct bounties granted to exporters.
- (b) The direct bounties granted to production.
- (c) The total or partial exemptions from taxation granted for a part of the manufactured output.
- (d) The profits derived from surpluses of output.
- (e) The profits derived from the exaggeration of the drawback.
- (f) The advantages derived from any surtax in excess of the rate fixed by Article III.

## ARTICLE II

The high contracting parties bind themselves to submit to a binding regime the sugar factories and refineries, as well as those factories in which sugar is extracted from molasses, in order that they shall be under the permanent surveillance, day and night, of the customs employees.

With this object, factories will be arranged in such a way as to prevent the taking away of sugar clandestinely and the customs employees will have the right to enter every department of the factories.

Books of control in regard to any or several phases of production will be kept, and the manufactured sugars will be deposited in such special buildings as will afford every desirable guarantee of security.

## ARTICLE III

The high contracting parties bind themselves to limit the surtax to a maximum of 6 francs per 100 kilograms (\$1.15 per 220 pounds) for the refined sugar and the sugars assimilable thereto, and 5 francs (\$0.90) for other sugars, that is to say, the difference between the rate of duty or taxation to which foreign sugars are subjected and that imposed on the home product.

This provision is not to be applied to the rates of import duties in the case of countries that do not produce sugar, nor to the by-products of the manufacturing or refining of sugar.

## ARTICLE IV

The high contracting parties bind themselves to impose a special duty on imports into their respective territories of sugars from countries that grant bounties for production or exports.

This duty shall not be less than the amount of the bounties, direct or indirect, granted in the country of origin. The high parties reserve to themselves the privilege, each as it may affect its own interests, to prohibit the importation of bounty-fed sugars.

For the estimation of the sum of advantages derived eventually from the surtax specified under Section F of Article I, the rate fixed by Article III is deducted from the amount of this surtax, half of the difference is held to represent the bounty the permanent commission organized under Article VII being entitled, at the request of one of the contracting States, to alter the rate so provided for.

## ARTICLE V

The high contracting parties bind themselves reciprocally to admit at the lowest of their respective import rates sugars imported from any of the contracting States or from any colonies or possessions of said States that do not grant bounties and to which the obligations imposed in Article VIII apply.

Cane and beet sugars cannot be subjected to different rates of duty.

## ARTICLE VI

Spain, Italy and Sweden are not held to the obligation imposed in Articles I, II and III, so long as they do not export sugar.

These States bind themselves to adapt their sugar legislation to the provisions of the convention—within one year, or earlier if possible—from the time that the permanent commission has verified that the above condition has ceased to exist.

## ARTICLE VII

The high contracting parties agree to create a permanent commission, having charge of the surveillance of the execution of the provisions of the present convention.

This commission will be composed of delegates of the different contracting States, and to it will be attached a permanent bureau. The commission elects its president, it will sit at Brussels, and will meet on the call of the president.

The duties of the delegates shall be:

- (a) To verify whether, in the contracting States, any direct or indirect bounty for the production or export of sugars is granted.
- (b) To verify whether the States named in Article VI continue to conform themselves to the provisions of this article.
- (c) To verify the existence of bounties in the non-signatory States, and to estimate the amount of such bounties with a view to applying the provisions of Article IV.
- (d) To issue an advice on litigious questions.
- (e) To examine the requests for admission to the union from States which have not participated in the present convention.
- (f) To the permanent bureau is entrusted the compilation, translation, coordination and publication of information of all kinds relating to the legislation and statistics of sugars, not only in the contracting States, but also in other States.

To secure the execution of the above provisions the high contracting parties shall communicate, through the diplomatic channel to the Belgian Government, which will transmit them to the commission copies of the laws, decrees and regulations relating to the taxation on sugars that are or may be in operation in their respective countries as well as statistical information relating to the object of the present convention.

Each of the high parties is entitled to be represented on the commission by a delegate or by a delegate and associate delegate.

Austria and Hungary shall be considered separately as contracting parties. The first meeting of the commission shall take place at Brussels, on the call of the Belgian Government, at least three months before the present convention comes into force.

The duties of the commission shall be confined to verification and examination. It will make a report to the Belgian Government on all questions submitted to it. Said report will be communicated to the interested States by the Belgian Government, and the latter shall, if requested so to do by any of the high contracting parties, promote a meeting of a conference which shall decide on the resolutions or the measures necessary under the circumstances.

The verifications and estimations, however, under Sections B and C, shall have a binding character for the contracting States, they shall be established by a vote of the majority, each contracting State disposing of one vote, and they shall come into effect, at the furthest, at the expiration of a period of two months.

In case one of the contracting States were to appeal from the decision of the commission, it shall have to promote, within eight days after the notification of the said decision, a new deliberation of the commission the latter shall meet under urgent call, and shall decide definitely within a period of one month from the date of the appeal.

The new decision shall be executory, at the latest two months after its date, the same proceedings to be followed in regard to the examination of requests for admission under the provisions of Section E. The expenses arising from the organization of the permanent commission—except the salary and the compensations of the delegates, which are to be paid by their respective countries—shall be borne by all the contracting States, and shall be assessed among them according to a method to be decided upon by the commission.

## ARTICLE VIII

The high contracting parties bind themselves on their behalf and on behalf of their colonies and possessions, exception being made in the case of the autonomous colonies of Great Britain and British West Indies, to resort to the measures necessary to prevent bounty-fed sugar which has passed through the territory of a contracting State from having the same advantages as those accruing under the convention on the market of the States destined for. The permanent commission shall present in this connection the necessary propositions.

## ARTICLE IX

The States that have taken part in the present convention shall be admitted to adhere thereto upon request and after a favorable report of the permanent commission.

The request shall be addressed through the diplomatic channels to the Belgian Government, which will take charge of notifying the adherence to all the other Governments. The adherence shall involve in full right, the accession to all charges and the admission to all advantages enumerated in the present convention, and it shall enter into force from September 1 following the transmission of the notification by the Belgian Government to the other contracting States.

## ARTICLE X

The present convention shall come into force from September 1, 1903.

It shall remain in force during the five years from this date, and if none of the high contracting parties shall have notified the Belgian Government twelve months after the expiration of said period of five years of its intention to have its effects ceased, it shall continue for one year, and so on from year to year.

In case one of the contracting States were to denounce the convention, this denunciation shall take effect only as it may affect its own interests, the other States would retain, until October 31 of the year of the denunciation, the privilege of notifying their intention to also retire on September 1 of the following year. If one of the latter intended to make use of this privilege, the Belgian Government is to promote a meeting at Brussels within three months of a conference which would have to determine the measures to be resorted to.

## ARTICLE XI

The provisions of the present convention shall apply to the provinces beyond the seas, colonies and foreign possessions of the high contracting parties. The colonies and possessions of Great Britain and the Netherlands, however, are not to be included in this regulation, except as far as it is provided in Articles V and VIII.

The status of the colonies and possessions of Great Britain and the Netherlands is, moreover, defined by the declarations inserted in the final protocol.

## ARTICLE XII

The execution of the reciprocal engagements contained in the present convention is subjected, inasmuch as need be, to the performance of the formalities and rules established by the constitutional laws of each of the contracting States.

The present convention shall be ratified and ratifications thereof shall be deposited at Brussels, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on February 1, 1903, or earlier, if possible.

It is understood that the present convention shall only become binding after it has been ratified at least by the contracting States that have not been affected by the exceptional provision of Article VI. In case one or several of the said States have not deposited their ratifications within the time provided for, the Belgian Government shall immediately endeavor to obtain a decision from the other signatory States as to the entering into force of the present convention among themselves.

## II—FINAL PROTOCOL

At the moment of proceeding to the signature of the convention relating to the regime of sugars entered into on this date by the Governments of Germany, Austria and Hungary, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden, the plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following:

To Article III.—Considering that the purpose of a surtax is to protect exclusively the internal market of producing countries, the high contracting parties reserve the right, each as it affects its own interests, to propose the increase of the surtax in case the considerable quantities of sugars from one of the contracting States should enter their countries, this increase to affect only the sugars coming from that State.

This proposition shall be addressed to the permanent commission, which will decide within a short delay by a vote of the majority upon the true foundation of the proposed measure upon the duration of its application, and upon the rate of the increased tax, the latter not to exceed 1 franc per 100 kilograms (15 cents per 220 pounds).

The admission of the commission shall only be given in case the invasion of

the market in question should be the result of an economical condition of real inferiority, and not the result of a factitious increase of prices promoted by an understanding among producers.

To Article II.—(A) The Government of Great Britain declares that no direct or indirect bounty shall be granted to sugars from colonies of the Crown during the existence of the convention.

(2) It declares also, by exceptional measure and while still reserving in principle, its entire free action concerning the fiscal relations between the United Kingdom and its colonies and possessions, that during the existence of the convention no preference shall be granted in the United Kingdom to colonial sugars vis-a-vis the sugars coming from the contracting States.

(3) It declares that they will submit the convention to the autonomous colonies and to the West Indies in order that the latter may have the privilege of giving their adhesion thereto.

It is understood that the Government of His Britannic Majesty shall have the right to adhere to the convention in the name of the Crown colonies.

2.—The Government of the Netherlands declares that during the existence of the convention no bounty, either direct or indirect, shall be granted to sugars of the Dutch colonies, and that these sugars shall not be admitted into the Netherlands at a less rate than is applied to sugars coming from the contracting States.

The present final protocol, which shall be ratified at the same time as the convention concluded this date, shall be considered as an integral part of said convention and shall be of the same force, value and duration.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

## NEW YORK'S MEAT BILL.

High Prices Rule in the Metropolitan Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The following figures will show how retail prices of meat have risen since January. Prices in January—Mutton chops, 18 cents; price at present, 24 cents. Shoulder of lamb in January, 7 cents; present price, 9 cents. Leg of lamb in January, 12 cents; present price, 15 cents. Hind quarter of mutton in January, 14 cents; present price, 16 cents. Sirloin steak in January, 18 cents; now 20 cents.

Fresh meat is now regarded by many people as a luxury and hundreds of the smaller dealers in greater New York, Jersey City and Hoboken are on the verge of shutting down. The dealers do not expect early relief. They declare the packing companies which form the "beef trust" have raised the prices and that a further 15 per cent increase has been ordered. The figures show that mutton chops have risen in the last few weeks from 18 cents to 24 cents, while prices of many other meats have jumped almost as greatly. If a meat shop is opened on an independent basis the trust opens an opposition shop near by, undersells and forces the independent man out of business.

## NEW OVERLAND FLYER.

Will Connect With Telephone Systems of Cities En Route.

OMAHA, Neb., April 1.—The new Union Pacific-Northwestern "Overland" stopped only ten minutes in Omaha this morning. At the union station to meet the train were President Burt, General Manager Dickinson and a number of other Union Pacific and Northwestern local officials. President Burt expressed his gratification with the appearance of the new train as it pulled into the station. A party of newspaper men, headed by Alfred Darlow, general advertising agent of the Union Pacific road, boarded the train in this city and went west. The new equipment, which is a part of eight complete trains whose aggregate cost was \$2,000,000, attracted considerable attention at the depot, and a large number of railroad men and others inspected the train while it waited. The electric lights were turned on and the telephone system tested while the train stood at the station. The overland trip across the country to San Francisco began at 9:40.

## CONTROLLED BY MINORITIES.

Passing of Congress as a Purely Democratic Body.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House today resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, with the understanding that general debate, which formally closed yesterday, should be extended to permit Mr. Robinson of Indiana and Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania to address the House.

Mr. Robinson discussed the "passing of the House" as a deliberative body, to which Mr. Bell of Colorado had addressed himself yesterday. The Senate, which now perfected legislation, he complained, was dominated by thirty Senators representing fifteen States, with less population than either New York or Pennsylvania. The present condition of affairs in the House, he said, was due to the concentration of all the power of the House in the hands of the Speaker and the Committee on Rules.

## Fish by the Shovelful.

PORTLAND, Or., March 29.—For the past week Columbia river smelts have been rising in the Sandy river, a tributary. In such numbers that they could be scooped up in shovels by men standing on the banks of the stream. The river has been fairly blue with these fish and one day there were 100 wagon-loads carted away to be used as fertilizer.

Smelt fishing is conducted, as a rule, by night, when seines are used, but the fish have come in such schools that men have been shoveling them into wagons during the day. The smelt is fine eating and when the season first opens they bring as high as 50 cents a pound. Now they can be bought along the water front two pounds for 5 cents and there is no sale for them at the figure.

## Heavy Loss by Fire.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A four-story brick building at Austin avenue and Lincoln street occupied by manufacturing concerns was destroyed by fire early today. Frame dwellings in the vicinity were endangered as a high wind was blowing and the occupants fled to the street. Many of them in their night clothes. The loss is placed at \$100,000, partly insured.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The State Department, having been advised by cable of the revolutionary movement in Santo Domingo has requested the Navy Department to send a warship there and the Machias now at San Juan P. R., probably will start across today. The trouble is not believed to be serious, but it is deemed well to have a ship there as a matter of precaution.

# DECIDE TO CAPITALIZE Young Men's Club Getting Along Fast.

(From Saturday's daily)

A T A N G of those interested in a Young Men's Social Club at Progress hall last evening it was decided to capitalize a stock company of \$10,000 and proceed immediately to the task of raising funds and securing money for the purchase of a site and erection of a club house. Prince Cupid presided at the meeting, which was attended by about thirty interested members, and reports were heard from the committees appointed at the last meeting. Several sites for the club house have been obtained, but no definite action will be taken until organization were ascertained.

Carlos Long reported for Alex. Robertson, chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws, that no action could be taken until the amount of the capital stock and purposes of the organization were ascertained. William Blaisdell reported for the site committee in the absence of Chairman Boyd. He said the committee had looked over several locations, but was not ready to make a recommendation. He said that it had been considered advisable for the club to own its own property, and the committee's investigations had been carried out with that end in view.

Four sites were reported upon. On the place owned by Edmund Hart on King street, opposite the Atherton home, no price had been obtained. The proposition which met with favor was that of the Dr. Herbert residence on Alakea street, which was 82x12 feet, containing 7600 square feet and which had been offered for \$22,500. This included the dwelling which Blaisdell said could be used for a club house with a few changes. These alterations could be made for about \$500, according to the estimate of Mr. Boyd. All but \$7000 of the purchase price might remain on mortgage for one year.

Another piece of property favorably considered was that owned by H. Waterhouse on Adams lane, which was offered for \$18,000. Mr. Waterhouse had signified his willingness to help the club and would probably make some cut in that figure. There was a prospect of an exchange with the Y. M. C. A., by which an entrance might be obtained on Alakea street. Plans had been drawn also for a proposed building on this land, to cost about \$10,000, Mr. Dickey being the architect. The first floor would be of concrete, with a frame superstructure.

The third site was offered by Dr. Alvares on Emma street, opposite the church, for which he wanted \$30,000, and \$5000 additional for the improvements.

An offer had been made also of the property known as Helen's Court by James Steiner, for \$25,000.

After considerable discussion, in which Prince David, Carlos Long, Samuel Parker, W. H. Wright, Harry Armitage, Prince Cupid, William Blaisdell, C. H. Dickey and others participated, it was decided to go ahead with the enrollment, then form a stock company and provide ways and means for the new club. On motion of Harry Armitage, it was first decided to capitalize at \$35,000, and with that figure as a central point, to raise the money required. The stock company is to be a separate body within the club, which will conduct the business affairs of the organization. A proposition to make the initiation fee \$25 and the dues \$2 per month, was voted down, it being agreed that it was too early to decide upon that point.

The committee was appointed on ways and means, to take entire charge of the project and to report at a subsequent meeting. On this committee the chairman appointed Samuel Parker, chairman, Alec Robertson, J. H. Boyd, Harry Armitage, Prince David, C. H. Dickey and Dr. Herbert.

On the committee on enrollment were appointed William Blaisdell, Carlos Long and Prince Cupid.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

## Festivities at Ewa.

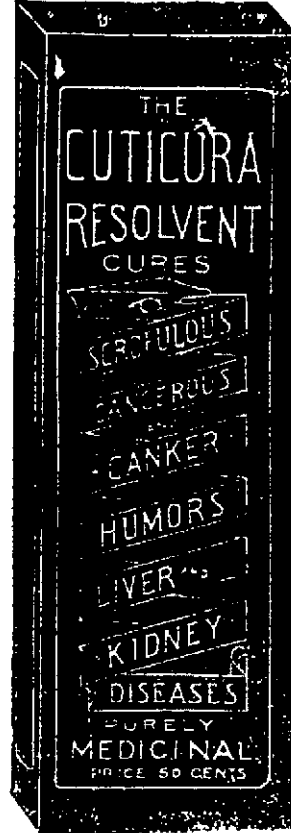
The Ewa plantation pavilion, decorated with ferns, palms and flowers, presented a gay appearance on Saturday evening last. The occasion was the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. H. Boswell in honor of the eighteenth birthday of their daughter Ewa. Invited guests were present from Honolulu, Wailua, Waipahu and Waiānana. All present enjoyed one of the most delightful dances yet given on the plantation. The program and music being perfect. The music was furnished by the Solomon orchestra. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Renton, Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. May, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Dowda, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. C. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. J. W. Hawke, Mrs. McGowan, Dr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Eckland, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Clara Lowrie, Miss Eva Fisher, Mrs. McKee, Miss Holden, Miss M. Sly, Miss C. Eckland, Miss L. Davis, Miss Owens, Miss Galbraith, Mr. H. Fisher, Mr. A. McKee, Mr. T. B. Langstrath, Mr. W. G. Taylor, Mr. Flemming, Mr. Reade, Mr. A. D. Wishard, Mr. W. P. Johnson, Mr. G. Renton, Jr., Mr. J. Penny, Mr. N. Polmire, Mr. E. Dart, Mr. Woodard, Mr. A. Chambers, Mr. W. Beakbane, Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. C. McEabern, Mr. W. A. Kinney, Mr. W. M. Davies, Mr. Ferguson.

COULD FILL THE PAPER WITH THEM

This paper might be filled with items like the following, and every one be the absolute truth. "I had rheumatism for years and tried almost everything but got no permanent relief until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm, three bottles of which have cured me. It is the best medicine I ever used."—Philip E. Rhoads, Pennville, Mo. U. S. A. Pain Balm is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

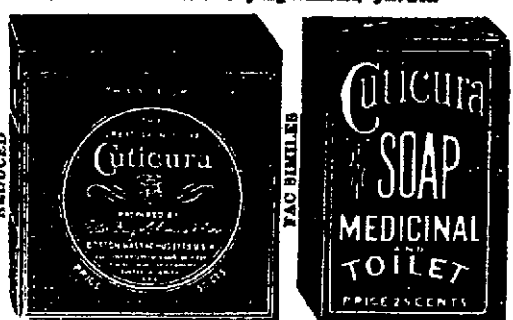
# SPRING HUMOURS

## Complete External and Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Am. Depot: E. T. Jones & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa: Deane & Lister Ltd., Cape Town. Durban and Port Elizabeth. FOSTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



# Pratt's Poultry Food

A poultry owner's mistake is the easiest kind of a mistake to make,—little chicks die, eggs get scarce, the chicks make dry eating, etc. The number is almost countless, and yet these mistakes need not occur, eggs can be plentiful, little chicks never die, cholera never be known and entirely overcome. The meat of all fowls can be juicy and tender, by feeding Pratt's Poultry Food. We have just received a new stock and ship it all over the Islands. Full instructions for using in every package. Used and endorsed throughout the civilized world.

# E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Ehlers' Block, Fort Street.

# Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
ELIC	APRIL 15	DORIC	APRIL 15
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 22	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 22
CHINA	APRIL 29	PERU	MAY 1
DORIC	MAY 1	COPTIC	MAY 1
NIPPON MARU	MAY 14	AMERICA MARU	MAY 22
PERU	MAY 24	PEKING	MAY 29
COPTIC	JUNE 8	GALIC	JUNE 7
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13
PEKING	JUNE 19	CHINA	JUNE 21
GALIC	JUNE 28	DORIC	JUNE 28
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 5	NIPPON MARU	JULY 8
		PERU	JULY 16
		COPTIC	JULY 25
		AMERICA MARU	AUG. 2
		PEKING	AUG. 11

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# H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

# Watch!

For the Special Brew of

## Primo Bock Beer

It is the custom of Breweries when spring approaches to place a "Bock Beer" on the market. Ours is a special brew and an especially fine brew. Will be ready April 19th.

Order from Brewery Telephone Main 341

## Railroad Station Burglarized.

The station at Pearl City was broken into Saturday night the thief entering by one of the rear windows. The office was found next morning in great disorder. The burglar carried away about \$50 in money and \$1 worth of postage stamps. A pair of Japanese shoes left under the window is the only clue as to the possible intruder. This is one of several similar cases that has occurred along the railroad line in the past few weeks.

A woman suicided by jumping over Niagara Falls.

Enormous damage was done at Jackson Mills, by floods.

Prince Henry of Germany will attend King Edward's coronation.



## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Friday, April 11.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa, with 2000 bags of sugar, at 3 a. m.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports, with 9.63 bags of sugar, at 5:55 a. m.  
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Hanamaulu, with 5584 bags of sugar, at 6:35 a. m.

## Saturday, April 12.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports.  
Stmr. Waialeale, Piltz, from Anahola, Nawiliwili, Eleale and Makaweli, at 6 a. m., with 2400 bags sugar, two boxes gasoline, 34 empty carboys.  
Stmr. Kapa, from Punaluu, at 4 p. m.  
S. S. Arrangi, Phillips, from Victoria and Vancouver, at 2 p. m.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and Waia ports, at 1:30 p. m., with mail, passengers and 72 hogs, 63 barrels of beer, 58 sacks of coffee, 43 sacks of corn, 31 crates of cabbage, 20 cords of wood, seven bundles of hides, and 153 packages of sundries.

## Sunday, April 13.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kapa ports.  
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kilauea, at 9:45 a. m.  
Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Kukuhaele, at 10 a. m.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Hanamaulu, at 6:55 a. m.  
Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, 29 days from Laysan Island.

## Monday, April 14.

S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient, off port at 5 a. m.  
S. S. Hyades, Garlick, from San Francisco, at 10:30 a. m.  
Ger. bark Paul Isenberger, Ott, 153 days from Bremerhaven, at noon.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, April 11.  
Am. bgtn. Consuelo, Jacobson, for Puget Sound, in ballast, at 10 a. m.  
Schr. Ka Mo, for Paauilo, at 9 a. m.  
Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kilauea, at 4 p. m.  
Stmr. James Makee, for Anahola and Kapa, at 5 p. m.  
Schr. Alice Kimball, for Kaanapali, about noon.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports, at 6:45 a. m.  
Am. bk. Nokomis, Hanson, for the Sound, at 9 a. m.

Saturday, April 12.  
S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Suva, Brisbane and Sydney, at 3 p. m.  
Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, at 10 a. m.  
Am. bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, for Port Townsend, at 8:30 a. m.

## Sunday, April 13.

U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Pierce, for Manila, at 7 a. m.

## Monday, April 14.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.  
S. S. Doric, H. Smith, for San Francisco, at 6 p. m.  
Stmr. Waialeale, Piltz, for Hanamaulu and Anahola, at 4 p. m.  
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Honolulu and Kukuhaele, about 1:30 p. m.  
Schr. Twilight, for Koloa, Eleale, Hanalei, Waimea and Kekaha.  
St. Lady, for Koolau ports.

## KAHULULU.

Departed.  
April 11—Schr. Comper, Laping, for the Sound, in ballast.  
April 12—Bktn. Wrestler, Nelson with sugar, for San Francisco.

## HILO.

Departed.  
April 5—Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Williams, for San Francisco, with 21,157 bags of Olla sugar and 7200 bags of Waialeale Mill Co's sugar.  
April 9—Am. bk. Mariah Chilcott, Nelson, for San Francisco, with 18,630 bags Hakaia, 11,534 Pepeekeo, 2000 Waialeale, 7837 Hilo Sugar Co's sugar.  
April 12—Am. bk. Helen Brewer, Mahaney, for New York, with 10,138 bags sugar from Honolulu and 28,684 bags sugar from Onomea Sugar Co.

## KAANAPALI.

Departed.  
April 10—Bk. Diamond Head, Peterson, for San Francisco, with 26,237 bags P. M. sugar.

## Shipping Notes.

The Consuelo sailed for the Sound in ballast yesterday.  
Hackfeld's new scow has been named the "Pioneer".  
The ship Nokomis, Captain Hanson, sailed for the Sound yesterday morning, the tug Fearless towing her out to sea.  
The following sugar is reported ready for shipment on Hawaii: Waialeale, 7,500; Hakaia, 11,534; Pepeekeo, 2,000; Onomea Sugar Co., 14,000; Pepeekeo, 9,000; Honolulu, 13,444; Hakaia, 15,000; Laupahoe, 8,000; Paauhau, 2,000; Honolulu, 4,000; Kukuhaele, 2,000; Punaluu, 5,700.

The O and O. S. S. Doric, Captain Smith, arrived from the Orient yesterday morning and tied up at the Channel wharf. She came from Yokohama in 9 days 7 hours and 25 minutes, the second best trip she has ever made. The weather was fine throughout the voyage.

Purey Ferguson brought news that Blackstad's butcher shop at Waimea was burned down on Friday night and that Edward W. Horner, who was sleeping in a room in the house, was burned to death. Deceased was a butcher in the employ of M. O. Blackstad. He has a son in Honolulu S. L. Horner a driver for the Consolidated Soda Water Works Co.

## A WARM TIME IN CHINATOWN

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out on Kukul street. Ewa of Nuuanu and on the Waikiki side, in a row of two-story wooden buildings occupied for the most part by Chinese and Japanese tenants.  
The fire department were on the spot in good time but when the engines arrived the flames, fanned by a strong breeze had gained a firm hold on two of the buildings.  
By the time the fire was finally gotten under control three two-story buildings were burned to the ground and another building near Nuuanu street was so badly burned as to be practically ruined.  
The total damage done is estimated at about \$5000 a part of which is said to be covered by insurance.  
The spot where the fire took place was swept by the great Chinatown conflagration of two years ago.

# IS MADE A PARISH

## St. Clement's Given Status of a Church.

It is now St. Clement's Church, for under a provisional recognition and agreement, made yesterday by Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, Bishop in charge of the missionary district of Honolulu, there is established the parish of St. Clements, with the Rev. John Osborne as rector. At the same time the rector of the new parish was made one of the canonical clergy of the district.

The consummation which has attracted as much notice as any other single thing during the entire settlement of the church affairs, was made known at a service held yesterday morning, at which the Rev. John Osborne officiated, assisted by Canon Mackintosh of St. Andrews, the sermon being delivered by the Bishop in charge. The service drew to the pretty little church an audience which filled its seats as they have not been crowded before. The service, too, was made choral by an augmented choir, there being many St. Andrew's people in the benches as well as in the pews.

After the morning prayer service Bishop Nichols read the following letter, which contained the news which was so welcome to the faithful who have served in the ranks at the chapel since its construction, and despite the flings at their status, have continued steadfast. It says:

Missionary District of Honolulu, Second Sunday after Easter, April 13, 1902.  
In view of the representations made to me as Bishop in charge of the Missionary District of Honolulu, that it is the intention of the trustees of the property of St. Clement's Church, Honolulu, to vest the title of the said property, as soon as it is free from debt, with the trustees of the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the Hawaiian Islands," and in view of the further representations made to me in detail, of the revenues of the congregation of said St. Clement's Church for the past year, I announce the following provisional action, pending due canonical procedure, which must await the coming of the Bishop who is to assume lasting jurisdiction over this Missionary District, namely:

1. St. Clement's congregation is hereby, on the second Sunday after Easter, being the second Sunday after Easter, 1902, recognized as having provisional parochial status.  
2. The Rev. John Osborne is registered on the canonical clergy list of the Missionary District of Honolulu, such record bearing date April 6th, 1902, and noting him as provisional rector of the said St. Clement's parish.

3. The following are named as the provisional vestrymen of said St. Clement's parish: Messrs. Herbert N. J. James Wakefield, Frederick Whitney, C. L. Rhodes, John Guid, Dr. H. C. Sloggett, Major Edward Davis, U. S. A., Mr. Pierce Jones, George Smithies, Mr. W. H. Baird was named as the provisional treasurer.

In accordance with the terms of Rule 1, Canon 19, Section 6, it will remain for the said Bishop who is to be chosen to select a constitution and canons for the Missionary District under which the aforesaid provisional arrangements can take suitable form such full and final shape as may be in accordance with the constitution and canons so chosen to go into effect in the Missionary District of Honolulu.

W. F. NICHOLS,  
Bishop in Charge of the Missionary District of Honolulu

When the reading was completed the Rev. Mr. Osborne began to read his letter from the Bishop. This is the same as was read over the entire group on last Sunday, being of the date of April 1st, and when it was completed there were several announcements, one of which was devoted to the subject of getting the churchmen and women to meet Bishop Nichols laid particular stress upon the necessity for registration. He said it was necessary that a census might be made so that the clergy might keep in touch. A card would be passed through the audience, he said, which he hoped would be generally signed. Registration, Bishop Nichols said, was an English custom, which could be followed by seeing him in case of any question arising.  
Bishop Nichols then preached the sermon. He also preached at the cathedral last evening, announcing that he would speak of the changes made in the prayer book of the Anglicanism. It develops that Mr. Osborne for peace has resigned the see of Honolulu, retaining the new one of St. Clements.

# HARMONY MUST BE COMPLETE

(Continued from page 1)

Home Ruler is a misnomer for we of the Republic are all home rulers.  
"I believe the intelligent Hawaiians are in favor of what is for the best for the Territory that they understand that there can never again be monarchical conditions here and they wish to see the country go forward and are willing to do what they can for the purpose of bringing about this condition. But they have not been permitted to harmonize. There is an element which is stirring up the natives. I have been told that Gov. Dole could not bring harmony between the natives and his government. I at once related instances where in his business I have had matters to do with the executive and every time the Gov. has indicated that where there is a single right of the native people it should be maintained. Therefore, I believe the one opinion, that it is a breach of it, one which is being designed of keeping the people apart."

"We must not have politics in our courts. Is it not common sense that everything that tends to influence our courts must have a bad influence upon the people. I should think that any man who would aspire to a place which has to do with justice would wish to be put into a position where there could be no suspicion of influence in any way. We don't want anything like political influence in our courts, if we would have the respect of any one for the tribunals."

"Municipalities are primarily business corporations for the handling of some fiscal features of government. No corporation could exist if the men who have no financial interest in it should be permitted to dictate its policies. Municipalities must therefore, be so restricted that the citizens would be those who have material interests in the city, and when this is done there would be good government. We should not have a widespread city, where the majority of the residents might not be those whose interests are material."

"Altogether, there seems every basis for harmony. It could not be expected that there would be common belief in the same things or men. It would not be human. There will be differences of opinion, but parties must be like households. When two are joined there are often things upon which they cannot agree and then in perfect accord they agree to disagree. There may be differences before campaigns, and during them, but once they are over it is American that every one becomes solidly behind the victor."

## COL. FISHER'S VIEWS.

Col. J. H. Fisher, secretary of the Republican Territorial Committee, one of the hardest workers of the recent campaign, said yesterday: "There can be no difference on the point of loyalty to an appointee or a victorious candidate. There are always honest differences as to the qualities of two candidates. There are always men who do the thing alike. That is fundamental. But the Republican party here does abide by the choice of the President for the Governorship. There are some who do not come into line, but the Republican party stands solidly behind the acts of the President."

"It is the intention of every one of the leaders of the Republican party, so far as I know, to provide that the voter at a primary is a Republican. I had the ticket at the last election of the party affiliated himself with some of the party organizations, before he is permitted to cast his vote. That is what we all want. Before we had no grounds upon which to make a test; now we have, and we will make it, certainly."

"No party wants the courts mixed up with politics. Every one wants to see justice administered free from every kind of influence. What we wanted from the first was an American system. We want then the system of justice and courts which is American."

"I am for city and county government. I was reared in a city and had known that kind of government all my life, until I came here, and I want to see it here."

## THE VOICE OF FACTION.

J. P. Cooke, member of the Republican Territorial Committee from the Fourth District, said yesterday over the telephone, when asked to grant an interview to the Advertiser, for the purpose of discussing grounds for Republican harmony: "I will not be seen, nor will I talk with any member of the Advertiser staff. I have quit reading the Advertiser since the last campaign. I have expressed in the Bulletin my idea of the Advertiser's view of harmony, and I have nothing to say. I will not listen to the reading of the editorial in question."

## CHAIRMAN KENNEDY TALKS.

J. A. Kennedy, chairman of the Republican Territorial Committee, was asked to give his views as to the harmonizing the Republican party factions on the plan outlined in the Advertiser. Mr. Kennedy said he had not yet considered the matter to the extent that he could express an opinion thereon. He thought the time was too soon after the incidents of the past week leading up to and including election day, and the day following, to bring such a matter up for discussion. He said that sometime between the present and the date of the Republican Territorial convention there would be a more opportune time in which to lay the matter before the Republican party managers. He added that he was entirely in favor of party harmony.

## GEAR WOULDN'T BE SEEN.

Efforts were made to interview Chairman Gear of the Fourth District Committee on the harmony plan yesterday afternoon and evening, but they were unavailing, as it was said at the door that Mr. Gear was indisposed and had retired.

## ANDREWS FOR PLATFORM.

Lorin Andrews, member of the Fourth District Committee, said: "I can see nothing in the platform suggested by the Advertiser but what would strengthen the Republican party, and that is in accordance with the principles. What we want in my opinion, is a united Republican party, which stands for fair play and clean politics."

## C. B. WILSON FOR HARMONY.

C. B. Wilson, member of the Fourth District Committee, who had charge of the work of arranging the meetings for the past campaign, believes there is a closer approach to harmony now than at any time recently, but says also that the time is here for active work. He put it thus last evening: "The success of last week has done much to set the Hawaiians to thinking. I feel that advantage should be taken of the division which seems to be working among the Home Rulers. They did that they are not solid as they had represented to their followers and the direct result is that there is a good field open for work among them. The Republicans should push their advantage among the Home Rulers and I believe there would be a large following for the party gained."

"There is always a fight within a party as to the nominees or the appointees for an office but once the election or the appointment then there is no reason for a continuation of the struggle. The fact is the very principle of party organization is the agreeing with the rule of the majority. There can be no reason for opposition being continued to the Territorial Executive of President McKinley, continued in office by President Roosevelt."

"In party management there is one thing which should be insisted upon, and that is in accordance with the rule should be put on guard. This can be done only by making the names of party Republicans. There is now a way to tell who is a Republican. A Home Ruler should not be allowed to own as a party man should be put in to get a hint for the party."

This was absolutely impartial, and was the best plan possible. I think the courts should be above suspicion. I am not entirely clear upon the question of the method of adopting municipal government. In the first place there should be no application of the system until it is clear that we could elect to every office men who would serve the people and not use their positions to line their own pockets. That is one of the first considerations which we must understand. That is however, a matter upon which Republicans may be depended to settle in the right way, when they get together."

The answer of Mr. A. V. Gear's Bulletin to the above proposals is given in the following terms:

The Advertiser platform—Pray for Dole damn the judges; defame the courts; shut out voters from the party. This is the platform of factionalism. The Republican party stands for unity and progress, a policy which all loyal party men will support.  
THERE IS BUT ONE PLATFORM AND ONLY ONE WHICH REPUBLICANS ARE CALLED UPON TO SUPPORT WITH STEADFAST UNITY. THAT PLATFORM IS OUTLINED BY THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION ON THAT PLATFORM THE FOURTH DISTRICT WAS CARRIED BY A SPLENDID MAJORITY. THERE IS NO OTHER REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

## SENATOR CRABBE HEARD.

Senator Clarence Crabbe, who has done valiant service in every campaign, and who will be one of the four year term Senators according to the present measures, is one of the most earnest advocates of harmony. He said, in conversation concerning the future, yesterday: "I am unqualifiedly for the harmonious getting together of the elements of the Republican party. I believe this must and will come. I have often maintained that there should be no bickering over the appointments of the President. I believe every man should have his right to his opinions, but officials of the Government should be given hearty support by the rank and file of the party. I am heartily of the belief that there can be no sound argument in favor of permitting others than Republicans to vote at primaries. The selection of the party leaders must be in the hands of those who have voted the party ticket, and who have shown their loyalty to the party. There is much hard work to be done in the future for the good of the party, and it will enlist the efforts of every good Republican. I believe there will be harmony and that it will result in the success of our party, for I am confident that we are gaining ground every day."

## LANE LOOKS FOR PEACE.

John C. Lane, vice chairman of the Territorial committee, one of the brightest young Hawaiian leaders of the party, believes that there will come, and soon, perfect harmony in the ranks of the party. He said: "We must get together and bury all differences. There must be unity of action and upon such result only may we look for a future of success. I am a new American citizen, and am new to the politics of my country. If it is the American plan that only members of a party may have the right to vote at the primaries of the party, then I am for that system. I can see why it would prevent any capturing of the party machinery by enemies of its principles, and while I have not expressed any opinion on the subject, I will be in favor of that plan which governs in American politics."

## MR. WATERHOUSE TALKS.

"I can see no point at which the Advertiser's plan for harmony can be attacked by a Republican," said Mr. Henry Waterhouse yesterday. "It embraces basic principles of party faith and I believe it will be the means of bringing together the various factions of the party. We must have harmony if we would win the election this fall. We cannot hope to put through our candidates if there is any division among Republicans and if the members of the party look into the proposals I believe they will find them the basis for complete agreement. Later there may arise conditions which will necessitate other points being added, but for the present the principles enunciated are sufficient to give the party a good chance for harmony and victory. Things are looking well for us and we must keep them so. You have struck a popular note and I believe it will please the majority of the voters."

## WANTS PEACE AND QUIET.

Mr. C. M. Cooke said that he had not given the matter great thought, but that he was for harmony, of course. He believed, however, that it was not wise to keep politics to the front all the time, but the next two months should be given to peace and quiet, without continuing the struggle of a campaign.

# MRS COLLETTE AND H. A. BIGELOW WED

On Saturday evening, at the residence of Mrs. H. J. James, on College street, occurred the marriage of Mr. Harry Bigelow and Mrs. Mary P. Collette. Only the immediate friends of the bride and groom were present, the wedding being a very quiet one. Rev. John Osborne, rector of St. Clement's chapel, performed the ceremony. Miss Harlan James attended the bride while Mr. Wade Warren Thayer acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony a dainty supper was served upon the beautifully decorated banquet of the James residence.  
Mr. Bigelow is a member of the legal firm of Kinney, Ballou and McClanahan and has been a resident of the Islands about two years, while the bride came to Honolulu from her home in Colorado something over a year ago. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow will spend their honeymoon at "Kaloahua," the pretty summer home of Mrs. A. Francis Judd, on the Koolau side of this island. They will make their home at the Greenwood residence, on Thurston avenue after June 1st.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Swain, Mrs. L. F. Thomas, Miss P. H. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ballou, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Thayer, Mrs. Grace Waterhouse, Mrs. John Osborne, Mrs. and Miss M. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. B. McClanahan, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harrison, C. S. Dole, and a whole family at Johnston, Pa. were burned to death while asleep.

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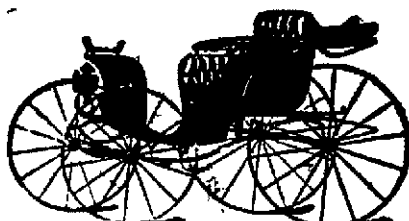
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